Negro Hospital Facilities

The Birmingham News

No hospital facilities are available in Birmingham for the treatment of their patients by Negro doctors. This has been a grievous lack in this community through the years, despite long efforts, still continuing, to establish a Negro hospital. This condition, unfortunately, prevails generally in the South. It is a state of things that all the people of this region should be steadfastly combatting. Ala. Sunday

This basic deprivation should be a matter of general and active concern not only because of the requirements of humanitarianism and justice, but because it is in the interest of the whole community that the health facilities for all groups of our people be brought up to the highest feasible level.

It is therefore a matter of deep satisfaction to learn that the Medical College of Alabama is planning to establish a Negro hospital unit, with complete surgical and medical facilities and a Negro staff.

3-24-46 * -3-24-46

Under present conditions, Negro doctors must treat or operate on their patients in offices or homes or else turn them over to white doctors in order that hospital facilities may be obtained. Merely to set forth this fact is to proclaim the obvious need. Some day, it is to be hoped, the goal of a Negro hospital will be achieved. But Birmingham and Jefferson County should not be deprived of such facilities for Negro doctors and their patients until a separate hospital is established.

The Medical College administration is to be commended for the efforts it is making to meet urgent needs in this connection at the earliest possible time.

* * *

Dr. Roy Kracke, dean of the college, declares that one of the floors of the Jefferson Hospital building could be used for the Negro unit after the new Medical College building is finished. Conversion of such a floor would, according to tentative plans, embrace operating and delivery rooms, wards and private rooms. A 60-bed capacity is contemplated.

The Negro unit would be operated under the direction of the Medical College, but would have authority for the selection of its own staff. There are about 35 Negro doctors now practicing in Jefferson County. Consultant service will be available.

Of course, this projected unit would serve pay and part-pay patients, with those unable to pay anything continuing to be served by the Jefferson Hospital.

It is hoped that construction of the new Medical College building can be started soon following demolition of the old Hillman Hospital structure. It will be many months, of course, before the Negro hospital unit program can be completed, but it is gratifying to know of these definite plans. It is earnestly to be hoped that the most rapid possible progress will be made in bringing them to fulfillment.

"NEGRO HOSPITAL FACILITIES"

Birmingham News, Ala.

To the Editor of The News:

Your editorial, "Negro Hospital Facilities" (Sunday, March 24), inspires me to believe you will be interested in the following facts regarding facilities for Negroes in the new Anniston Memorial Hospital:

Structure, furnishings and accommodations, such as private and semi-private rooms, wards, isolation suite, utility rooms, nurses' stations and waiting rooms, are identical in the Negro and white wings. 2nd 4-3-46

Last year a committee representing the medical staff and board of trustees met with Negro doctors of Anniston to discuss plans for adding operating and delivery rooms to the Negro wing and to invite these doctors thus to affiliate themselves with the hospital medical staff.

The Negro doctors were gracious in their expressions of interest and appreciation, but declined these accommodations. As your editorial indicates, most Negro medical men have never been afforded such facilities, and we were told that they do not feel able to cope with this innovation at their age.

There is, however, one bright prospect. Younger Negro doctors will be returning from the armed services and medical schools, and it is to be hoped that they will take advantage of this proposal—which still stands.

EDW. S. PERKINS,
Chairman, Board of Trustees, Anniston Memorial Hospital, Anniston, Ala.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser

APPROVES HEALTH CENTER

Editor, The Advertiser:

The proposed Montgomery Negro center will be a credit and benefit to the city. Anyone who travels Monroe Street with an eye out for other than bargains has seen the urgent necessity for such a center. The colored folk from the country are even more handicapped than the local Negroes by the lack of rest rooms for their use. Quite a few distressing stories have developed as a result of our lack of attention to health and recreation facilities in the Negro district.

It is commendable that the City Commission and the Chamber of Commerce have indicated approval of the plan presented by Dr. Alexander and Dr. Otis. Please, Mr. Editor, keep us informed of further developments concerning this center.

ANNE S. WEISENBURGH.
Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 4-6-46

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE has long since led out in this direction and we are advised that every large city in Tennessee has Negro policemen. 3-24-46

In Memphis a few months ago the white people and Negroes raised around 400,000 for building a Negro hospital. This money, bonds and securities, we understand, is now in reserve waiting for the release of certain materials to erect and equip the building.

Nothing is more needed than a well equipped and managed hospital for Negro people, not in one large Southern city, but in most all large Southern cities. This one facility has kept more outstanding Negro doctors out of the South than any other one thing. Ala. 4-6-46

Negroes of Birmingham should be encouraged and gather themselves in faith and create a larger interest on the part of ourselves, that a hospital will be in Birmingham at the earliest possible time. The money is here—it is really plentiful. What we need is organization, thrift and industry. Birmingham Ala

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Birmingham News

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Town Of Tuskegee May Get Hospital

Birmingham News Ala.

WASHINGTON, April 15—(AP)—Two Alabama members of Congress are endeavoring to secure enough surplus medical supplies and equipment to outfit a 50-bed hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

After conferences with the Public Health Service and War Assets Administration, Sen. Hill and Rep. Andrews advised Macon County Commissioners to file an inventory of needed equipment immediately.

Macon County is without a hospital for whites, although it has a Negro veterans hospital and Tuskegee Institute maintains one for its students. Mar 4-15-46

The proposed new hospital would reserve 40 beds for whites and 10 for Negroes.

Unit For Negroes Projected In Medical College Hospital

Birmingham News Ala.

In keeping with its fundamental purpose of raising medical standards of the state, the Medical College of Alabama is projecting plans within its teaching unit to establish a separate hospital where Negro doctors can bring their private patients.

There are no hospital facilities available to Negro physicians in Alabama, nor is there any such service as that being planned by the medical college officials, said Dr. Roy R. Kracke, dean of the Medical College. The new unit is being planned to correct this situation, and at the same time will be established in accordance with social customs of this area. 3-17-46

DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED Negro hospital unit, Dr. Kracke, dean of the Medical College, said that when the new Medical College building is completed, the 16-story Jefferson Hospital proper, VA hospital in the University of Alabama Medical Center.

The 14th floor of the private rooms with a 60-bed capacity.

The last floor used for pay patients.

The unit would be staffed completely with Negroes—doctors, interns and residents—would be required.

"We believe that in such an arrangement as we are planning, we would be operating in the Jefferson Hospital proper. It is necessary under direction of the Medical College to have authority for the selection of its own staff. There are about 35 Negro doctors in Jefferson County. Consultant service will be available.

Of course, this projected unit would serve pay and part-pay patients. Dr. Kracke said, with the indigent Negro patient continuing to be served by the Jefferson Hospital.

"We believe that in such an arrangement as we are planning, we would be operating in the Jefferson Hospital proper. It is necessary under direction of the Medical College to have authority for the selection of its own staff. There are about 35 Negro doctors in Jefferson County. Consultant service will be available.

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In addition to the advantage of the consultant service, the food for

In an interview emanating from Washington this week, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of Veterans Administration, said that should such a policy be adopted by the Medical College it likely would be

the u.. would be prepared in the general diet kitchen: the hospital laundry could be utilized for linens; laboratories and clinics and a multitude of other facilities necessary to a first-class hospital would be available. It would be reached by the traffic lines currently used by Negroes in the hospital.

The floor, the college dean said, could be renovated at an approximate cost of $50,000, including cost of installing operating and delivery rooms.

The projected "hospital within a hospital," is in no way to be confused with the separate hospital building for which there has been some effort made in the past. There has been a campaign for such a building under way for some years, a half-million dollars having been set as a goal. It was planned to have a 100-bed capacity.

* * *

THE HOSPITAL UNIT planned by the Medical College would meet, at minimum cost, the great need of Negro physicians for hospital facilities here. There are at present some 35 Negro doctors in Jefferson County. If one of their patients needs surgical treatment, it must either be performed in the doctor's office or the case turned over to a white physician for hospitalization and surgery. Such a condition is prevalent throughout the South.

"The new unit," Dr. Kracke said, "is a demonstration of our concern for the health of our total population. All of us know that if one segment of our society isn't wealthy, all others will be affected. We in the Medical College feel that private patients among the Negro group should have access to modern, standard facilities and that Negro doctors should have hospital facilities available to them."

What Negroes Are Doing

The Birmingham News-Age Herald

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

Birmingham, Ala.

The hopes of citizens of Birmingham and Jefferson County for the building of a hospital here for Negro people were greatly lifted this past week when it was announced that a site for the institution had been purchased by the Hospital Association.

Facts of the transaction were revealed Wednesday by Bishop B. Shaw, president, Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association. Negro press representatives were first to hear the "good news" on the long effort for adequate hospital facilities for Negroes of this city and county.

The bishop began by telling something of the history of the movement, begun some three years ago and how various obstacles had been overcome and how on last Tuesday the body acted upon the recommendation of its committee on location, and purchased one-half block on Sixth Avenue, South, between 16th and 17th Streets where they propose to erect the hospital at a cost of $300,000.

The ground, it is understood, was purchased for a consideration of upwards of $30,000 with more than two-thirds of the cost being paid in cash and the balance to be in deferred payments. The plot has some rental properties that will continue to bring in funds until the time for the actual construction of the hospital. Sun. 7-14-46

* * *

QUESTIONED AS TO FUNDS raised by the association and plans for financing the movement Bishop Shaw stated that around $50,000 had been raised and that they had sufficient money on hand to pay cash for the ground, but that it was not necessary as the benefits accruing to the organization were fully met in the cash consideration accepted for the down payment.

As to future plans, the bishop let it be known that the purchasing of the site, while a very important step in the movement, is only the beginning of a more concentrated effort to raise the funds necessary for the erection and equipment of this sorely need institution. "We propose to begin a campaign in 90 days," the bishop said, "to raise $300,000 to build the kind of hospital we need here in Birmingham to serve our own people, and we are now busy mapping plans for the drive." Sun. 7-14-46

It should be remembered that the Birmingham and Jefferson County Negro Hospital Association is an interracial movement with some of the most influential Negro and white citizens of the city and county having worked from the beginning for a modernly built and equipped hospital for Negroes.

The committee on location and purchase was composed of Norman Randall, industrial employe and president of the Girls' Service League; Rev. E. W. Williams, Fairfied pastor; Rev. F. R. Blakey, presiding elder of the Birmingham district, A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. C H. George, pastor, East Birmingham; Rev. J. A. Babington-Johnson pastor, Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. George A. Denison,

The Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q's MAKE PRESENTATION — As its outstanding achievement for the 1946 chapter year, the Sigma Phi chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity at Montgomery, Ala., made a presentation of an oxygen inhalator to the Hale Infirmary, purchased at a cost exceeding $300. Dr. W. D. Pettus, basileus of the chapter, is shown presenting the equipment to Miss Vurlia Huffman, superintendent of the Infirmary, as other members of the chapter look on. Dr. R. T. Adair, Dr. A. W. West and Prof. T. H. Randall, all members of the chapter, are on the board of trustees of the institution. Sat. 12-21-46

College Hospital Group Admits Negro Official

Defender Chicago, Ill
Sat. 9-21-46

NEW ORLEANS.—S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, will be one of the 65 hospital administrators from the U.S. and Canada to be given membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators when the college holds its twelfth annual meeting in Philadelphia Sept. 29.

Each of the 65 candidates has been a hospital administrator for five years or more, and qualified for ACHM membership by oral and written examinations.

Six Institutions Ban Race Patients In Nation's Capital

Pittsburg Courier Pa.
Sat 3-30-46

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hard hand of segregation and discrimination in the Nation's Capital is not satisfied with retarding the hopes, opportunities and pleasures of able-bodied Negroes—it goes on to become a ramrod—shoving the sick and afflicted Negro citizen into overcrowded ghettos in District hospitals and health facilities.

The resulting sickness and death of Negroes here is so shocking that a prominent physician labelled the condition "a crime against humanity."

Here are the facts which support his statement:

DEATH RATE STAGGERING

1. The death rate among Negroes here is 150 per cent higher than that of white people;

2. Although Negroes comprise only a third of the population here, sixty per cent of the death rate from Tuberculosis is among Negroes;

3. The average expectation of life for Negroes here is twelve years shorter than that of white people;

4. Venereal diseases here comprise the shocking ratio among Negroes, of thirteen times that among whites;

At the very top of the shocking health conditions among Negroes here is segregation and discrimination in hospitals. There are six hospitals here which close their doors to Negroes for hospitalization. They are: George Washington University Hospital, Washington Sanitorium, Doctors Hospital, Sibley Hospital, Georgetown University Hospital and National Homeophatic Hospital.

All of them do maintain jim-crow clinics where Negroes are shuttled in and out in a way reminiscent of the worst in Mississippi.

THREE ADMIT NEGROES

The three municipal hospitals, Gallinger Municipal, the Tuberculosis Division of Children's Hospital, and Glen Dale Sanitorium, do admit Negro patients but also follow the segregated pattern.

Not only do all nine of these hospitals practice segregation and discrimination against Negro patients but not a single one will admit a Negro doctor for practice.

Gallinger Municipal Hospital, the largest in the District, has over fifty per cent of Negro patients in segregated wards; but out of 248 nurses, physicians, internes, visiting physicians and special consultants only seven Negro nurses are employed. This, despite the fact that Gallinger is supported by taxes paid by citizens of the District of which Negroes comprise one-third.

WE HAVE FREEDMAN'S

Freedmen's Hospital is the only one in the District where Negro doctors may practice. As a part of Howard University, Freedmen's, of course, is an all-Negro hospital. The fact that it must serve large areas in Virginia and Maryland as well as the District, keeps Freedmen's overcrowded and her staff consistently overworked to the possible detriment of its patients.
Sat 3-30-46

What lies behind this pattern which ruthlessly plays havoc with the health of one-third of the District's population? Behind it is the bigoted and hated intolerance of a group of narrow, prejudiced individuals who seek to cloak their real intentions under a series of specious arguments designed to placate their positions.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS

There are those in control of hospitals and health facilities here who advance the argument that Negroes can best be treated when they are isolated; that they are happier when they are among other Negroes.

There are others here who preach the doctrine that Negro doctors cannot be hired or allowed to practice in District hospitals because white patients will not allow them to wait on them or that white doctors will refuse to work with them.

There are those here who say that the wiping out of segregation in hospitals will result in disorder on the part of objecting white patients.

Of course, the truth of the matter is that those in charge of hospitals in the District are merely holding the line for that bigoted section of white people who would foster a second-class citizenship on Negroes. The whole philosophy of those in power in District hospitals is that the Negro is an inferior being that must be shuttled off into the nearest corner available.

ONE REASON

To take a specific truth, Negro doctors are barred from all District hospitals that white doctors may take over their patients once they are hospitalized.

Strangely enough, there are Negroes, some in the medical profession in the District, who aid and abet the type of reasoning that would foster segregation. As their friends in the white group, they, too, advance specious arguments.

One particular such group of Negroes in question is that group which is advocating the expansion of Freedmen's Hospital as a means of solving the Negro's health problems in the District. Their reasoning contends that such an expansion would help provide "an adequate number of hospital beds for the colored population of Washington" . . . a bit of reasoning which starts from the premise that there are to be such things as "colored" beds.

Opposed to this group of Negroes, however, is a progressive group of Negro and white physicians who believe that the only solution to the problem lies in complete integration of patients and doctors in all hospitals in the District.
Sat 3-30-46

It is highly significant that a group of outstanding Negroes here opposed the expansion of Freedman's in a report published by the Washington Urban League. The report read:

URBAN LEAGUE REPORT

"The conference, in reviewing the paper, took serious issue with the proposed expansion program of the Freedman's Hospital as a solution to the problem of hospital needs of the Negroes of Washington . . . it is the sense of the conference that it is not the responsibility of Freedman's solely to meet the entire health needs of the Negro community."

Meanwhile, the health situation of Negroes here adds to all the other crimes perpetrated against them by the so-called Capital of Democracy. As the halls of Congress ring with cries of liberty and freedom, one-third of the District's population dies like flies in the ghettoes of health privation in the shadows of the Capitol.

Radium Worth $12,000 Received by Freedmen's

The Baltimore Afro American
3-30-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Freedmen's Hospital last week received $12,000 worth of radium to be used principally in the treatment of cancer from the National Institute of Health. The quantity is about the size of a match head, but will last over 2,500 years.

A Worthy Cause

Tribune Washington, D. C.
Sat. 8-10-46

The Children's Hospital is in the midst of a $1,300,000 Drive for a new building. We call this to the attention of readers of THE TRIBUNE because we feel that this is a worthy cause and deserves your support.

The charter of Children's Hospital was granted with the provisiin that all children "under the age of 12 years, without distinction of race, sex or creed," be given medical and surgical treatment, regardless to ability to pay. We know of no instance where a seriously ill Negro child, nor any other for that matter, has been turned away from the hospital.

The Hospital's records show that about 46 per cent of the hospitalized children are Negroes. Officials say that 75 per cent of the outpatients, dispensary department are colored. The hospital's figures show that in the dispensary there are 20,631 colored and 7,203 white patients.

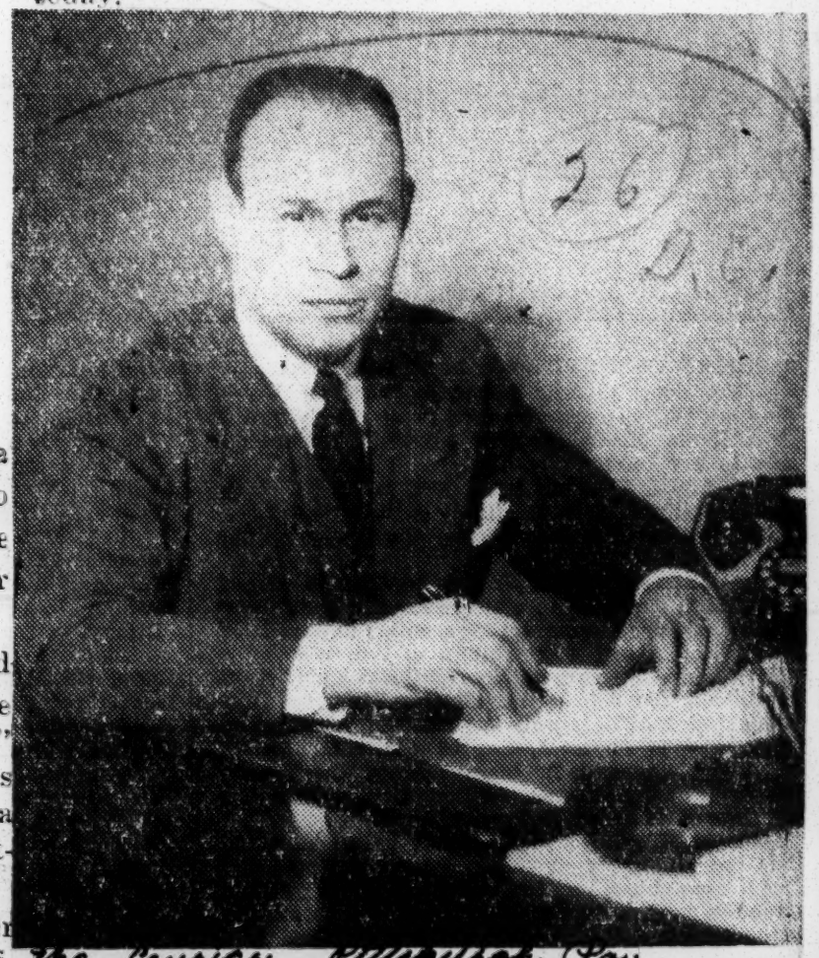
If these figures be true, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, then we are duty bound to support the institution on these facts alone. Children's Hospital is a Washington institution giving service to all Washingtonians.

More space is needed so that our sick children can be given better care.

The hospital answers the question of "why is the proposed new building necessary" with the following statements:
Sat. 8-10-46

"With a planned capacity of 225 beds, as many as 247 sick children sometimes are crowded into the hospital in a single day. Eighty-five per cent occupancy is regarded widely as the safety limit for such an institution. Beds must be withdrawn from service temporarily for sterilization and renovation. Others should be reserved for emergencies. The 70-year-old main building on W Street between 12th and 13th Streets, N.W., was condemned long ago for patient occupancy. A new building must be provided if all children requiring hospital care are to be admitted."

The Children's Hospital Building Fund is a worthy cause. Let's support it. Mail your contribution to the Children's Hospital New Building Fund today.



HEADS FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL—Dr. Charles Drew, organizer of the first blood bank in the United States, last week was appointed to the newly created post of medical director of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-28-46

First Blood Bank Organizer Appointed To Freedman's Post

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-24-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

(NNPA)—Dr. Charles Drew, organizer of the first blood bank in America, was last Wednesday appointed to the newly created position of Medical Director of Freedmen's Hospital where he formerly held the position of Chief of Staff.

At the same time, Charles E. Burbridge, assistant superintendent of the hospital was apponted superintendent in charge of administration, replacing Dr. James L. Hall, who resigned to resume his medical practice in Chicago.

Dr. Drew is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Amherst College and received his medical degree at McGill University. In 1940 he was awarded a post graduate degree in surgery at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. From January to October, 1941, he was medical director of the Pioneer Blood Plasma project.

Organized Blood Bank

Late in 1941 he organized the initial blood bank of the American Red Cross. 12-24-46

While acting as chief of staff at Freedmen's, Dr. Drew served as a professor of surgery in the Howard Medical School.

Mr. Burbridge, who is not a physician, graduated from Talledega College in 1931 and received a master's degree in hospital administration from the University of Chicago in 1944. Prior to coming to Freedmen's in 1942 as assistant superintendent, he was a social case worker in the Louisiana Department of Public Works and later an insurance man.

Dr. Otis Anderson, chief of the hospital division of the United Public Health Service, last Wednesday expressed deep regret over Dr. Hall's resignation, which became effective December 23.

Dr. Anderson said Freedmen's Hospital had made "considerable progress" under Dr. Hall.

Dr. Hall has been superintendent at Freedmen's Hospital for the past two years and was also head of the Department of Medicine in the Howard Medical School.

assistant superintendent of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington who was promoted to the superintendency last week. He succeeds Dr. James L. Hall who resigned to return to private practice in Chicago. Mr. Burbridge is a native of New Orleans, La. and a graduate of Howard University, Talladega and the University of Chicago where he received his master's in hospital administration. Sat. 12-28-46

At Freedmen's

DR. DREW NEW MED DIRECTOR

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-28-46

SEE PICTURE ON PAGE 5

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Dr. Burbridge

Mr. Burbridge comes from Louisiana where his father is a practicing physician. After graduating from Talladega College in Alabama in 1931, he went to the University of Chicago for advanced training in social service administration and later in hospital administration in which he took a Master's degree.

Dr. Drew, a second generation Washingtonian, was educated in the District grade schools and Dunbar High School. He is a graduate of Amherst College and McGill University in Montreal, Canada, where he took the medical degree in 1933, later followed by a post-graduate degree in surgery at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1940.

Heads Freedmen's

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES E. BURBRIDGE,

The Afro-American Sat. 1-4-47

Baltimore, Md.

NEW DIRECTOR AND FAMILY Dr. Charles Drew, Freedmen's Hospital surgeon-in-chief who was named medical director of the D.C. institution, is shown here with his family. On his lap is Sylvia. Others in usual order, Bebe, Charlene and Charles Jr. on his mother's lap. Mrs. Drew is the former M. Leona Robins. They were wed in 1939.

26 1946

Federal Hospital Council

Health Termed Issue in Southern Tension

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — (NNPA)—At the first meeting of the Federal Hospital Council, Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, said "I am firmly convinced that more can be done to ease the racial tensions throughout the South by improving sanitation, health, medical and educational facilities than by any other means." Sat. 9-28-46

Mrs. Meyer urged subsidization of the administration of hospitals in the poorest communities, but said the council would be occupied this year with obtaining hospitals for "neglected areas."

Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, New Orleans, is a member of the council and attended the three-day meeting which launched the preliminaries in a national $1,125,000,000 hospital construction program under the Hill-Burton Act.

MATERNITY HOME FOR NEGROES OPEN

Birmingham Age-Herald

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 21—(AP)—Northwest Florida's first maternity home for Negroes—Our Lady of Angels Hospital — has been opened by the Catholic Church in a newly-remodeled building here.

The hospital, a project of the Maryall Negro Missions of Pensacola, has a 20-bed capacity and is staffed by Negro phyisicians of the city. It is operated by the Franciscan Sisters.

Fair 2-22-46

The Rev. John J. Raleigh, director of the Maryall Negro Missions, said it was hoped that the project would eventually branch out into a general hospital and training school for Negro nurses.

"Because there is no hospital nearer than Mobile, Ala., that will accept colored maternity cases, the need for a colored maternity hospital in the vicinity of Pensacola has been urgent for generations," Father Raleigh said.

"Maternal and infant mortality among the Negroes of this section is about as high as anywhere in the United States. All children born to colored mothers must be delivered at home and the homes are often mere hovels, dirty and without any sanitary facilities of any kind."

CITY HALL NEWS

Public Meeting Is Called Thursday For Discussion Of White-Negro Hospital

(See Editorial on Page 30)

A proposal for a combined Negro and white hospital, which was made at the last session of city council by Councilman E. Leslie Cole, will be the subject of public discussion at an open mass meeting Thursday night at City Hall.

Cole's proposal was made to council following his return from an extended trip in the north and east where he had an opportunity to inspect the operation of joint hospitals in several cities. He said he had previously been opposed to any such proposal, but had learned from personal observation that combined facilities would represent economy of operation and provide more and better service.

COUNCIL already is committed to immediate erection of a new Mercy hospital for Negroes and is planning an addition to Mound Park hospital or a completely new building.

Roscoe P. DeWitt, widely known southern hospital architect who was recently employed by council to prepare plans and recommendations for both facilities, will fly here from Dallas, Tex. to attend the meeting.

Councilman Eugene Bennett, who previously has expressed himself as favoring a joint hospital, pointed out that construction of a single building would save on initial expenditure and also reduce maintenance and operation costs in the future.

Although not definitely opposed to the suggestion, Councilman C. Frank Harrison declared that his main concern was for obtaining the best possible hospital facilities at the earliest possible time.

Also likely to be discussed at the meeting is the site for a new hospital.

Before arriving at a decision on any of the issues involved, council announced its plans for a mass meeting and asked for full attendance by the public.

The meeting has been called for 8 o'clock in the council chambers.

prevent its accreditation. A nursing student cannot be graduated without going some place else for at least her last year.

At present, they have to finish at a Northern hospital, and most of them never return to Florida to practice.

A cooperative arrangement will send the senior class to the Duval County Hospital in Jacksonville for the last year of its course beginning next September, but Gray hopes to have the new hospital ready before long to put the whole course on the campus here.

Negro Hospital Planned Here

7/24

An $8,000 to $10,000 building for hospital purposes is planned by the Negroes of Pensacola for the care of members of their race, pending a possible gift of land from the city.

C. H. Simpson and L. P. Kelker, Jr., said a site on the west side of town is preferred by the group of Negroes which is willing to assume responsibility to conduct a drive for funds to construct the 20-bed hospital.

Some money has already been subscribed for the construction, it was announced, in a letter to the city council Tuesday.

Negro College Opens Drive For Hospital At Tallahassee

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
July 18, 1946

TALLAHASSEE, July 17. — (AP)— Florida A. and M. College for Negroes is staging what its preacher-president calls "an old fashioned Baptist begging" to help finance a new hospital which will train nurses and at the same time take care of student and non-student sick from a big area.

President W. H. Gray, Jr., and the board in control are planning a 100-bed hospital that will cost somewhere between $500,000 and $700,000. The state of Florida has allocated $100,000 cash and authorized $100,000 in revenue bonds. The City of Tallahassee will put up $50,000.

Seeks Donations

Gray hopes to raise another $100,000 in donations from Negro leaders throughout the state. That will make $350,000, and he expects to get the rest in federal funds or contributions from philanthropic organizations.

A committee of faculty members from the state-supported college started its canvass this week. Only Negroes will be asked to contribute except in Tallahassee, where some white friends of the college will be approached, the president said.

The college now has a 44-bed hospital in a crowded frame building. If it were just a matter of space for housing sick students, it would be enough. However, the facilities are not adequate, and it is the only hospital for Negroes between Pensacola and Jacksonville. It takes a big non-student patient load from a wide area of North Florida and even South Georgia. Less than one fourth of its patients are students.

Nurse Training

Besides, it is the only hospital in Florida at which Negro nurses can be trained, but its inadequate facilities

Pilot Club Gives Incubator To Negro Hospital In Tampa

NEGRO HOSPITAL GETS INCUBATOR—The Pilot Club presented the first incubator yesterday to the Tampa Negro Hospital. At the presentation were, first row, Miss Helen Keefe, Pilot Club president; Lucius Jenkins, hospital business manager; and Richard Pride, hospital social worker. Back row, left to right, Mrs. Louise Raney, Mrs. Mary Kent, chairman of the club's committee; Mrs. Bertha C. King, J. H. Holcombe, superintendent of city hospitals; and Dr. T. F. Cathcart.—(Tribune Photo).

The Tampa Negro Hospital was presented a baby incubator yesterday afternoon as a gift from the Pilot Club of Tampa, Mrs. Howard Kent, presentation committee chairman announced.

Presentation was made in a brief formal ceremony by Mrs. Kent to hospital officials. The incubator is of the latest type, and will eliminate the practice of returning premature babies from the hospital to their homes for care. Heretofore, the hospital has been without an incubator, officials said, and Public Health nurses visited premature babies regularly at their homes.

Purchase and presentation of the $220 incubator is the principal civic project of the club this year. Past Pilot Club projects have included a free dental clinic for underprivileged children and more recently, the Tampa Day Nursery on Henderson Street, for.

Organized Sept. 11, 1934, the club has been devoted to worthy projects for 12 years. Miss Helen Keefe, director of the children's division of the Tampa Public Library is president, and Dr. Woodrow W. Garcia headed the dental clinic. Money for cakes during the Christmas season.

Hospital officials said the incubator is particularly welcome now, with three new premature babies to care for.

Public Health authorities announced that improvised incubators are available through the nursing division of the Hillsborough County health unit and the Plant City unit. They added that prematurity was one of the major causes of infant mortality in this section.

Says Doctors Face Prospect Of Lagging

Memphis Tenn.
Tues 4-2-46

Hawley Claims Issue Clean Cut At Present Time

BY JAMES L. HICKS
(NNPA Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored doctors will fall far behind the rest of the medical profession if Meharry and Howard medical schools fail to take advantage of the opportunities which all-colored hospitals will give them, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans' Administration, said last Monday.

Defending his policy of the segregation of colored doctors and veterans in VA hospitals, Dr. Hawley said in an exclusive interview last Monday that colored colleges realize the advantages which the all-colored hospitals will give them but they are torn between doing what is best for the race or yielding to the pressure being brought on them not to compromise with segregation.

The program of all-colored hospitals, such as the one proposed for Meharry Medical College at Nashville will afford colored medical men many more facilities and opportunities for study and training than colored schools will ever be able to offer, said Dr. Hawley. Meharry, one of our two class A medical schools, he pointed out, does not have adequate facilities for training its own internes. This situation could not exist with the Federal government locating an all colored hospital in Nashville, Dr. Hawley said.

Tues 4-2-46

The issue has become clean cut, he added.

MUST DECIDE

The colored race must decide whether or not it will temporarily give up opposition to the Veterans' Administration's plan of segregation and take the benefits that will accrue from it and keep pace in the field of medicine or oppose the plan and lag behind.

Dr. Hawley said that as a medical man he wants to see the colored doctors participate in the nation's greatest medical program and that the segregated hospitals are their only means of such participation.

Intergration is not the answer, said Dr. Hawley. At the present time it can only be accomplished in certain places, he added.

"But where the manager of the hospital feels that it can be accomplished, I will approve it every time," he said.

Asked if he felt a segregated hospital, located in an environment which is unsympathetic towarr colored veterans, could establish and maintain the medical excellence which a veteran deserves Dr. Hawley emphatically stated that the Veterans' Administration would not tolerate any mistreatment of a veteran in any community.

"He shall not be given second-rate medical care or second-rate accommodations," he emphasized. "We realize that some of the facilities now being provided for colored veterans in the South are not adequate, but they will be made adequate just as soon as we possibly can, he added.

SOUTHERN ORGANIZATIONS

When asked to give the names of colored organizations who were on record in the Veterans' Administration as favoring Jim Crow hospitals, Dr. Hawley said most of them were organizations in the South and revealed that the delegation which had first proposed the building of an all-colored hospital at McComb, Mississippi, was a white group.

Tues 4-2-46

He said the white delegation had shown genuine interest in the colored people of McComb and pointed out to him that race relations there were very good.

He was then asked how he accounted for colored veterans being segregated in such northern veterans' hospitals as Woods, Wisconsin, Castle Point, New York, and Dayton, Ohio, in view of the VA announced policy of following the local community pattern.

Dr. Hawley said he would end segregation at Woods, Wisconsin at once, although it had been practiced in that hospital for years. He claimed that he was not aware of segregation being practiced at other places but would investigate the charge.

(Editors note: An official VA survey November 8 shows veterans' hospitals in these three communities to have segregated wards for colored veterans.)

Negroes 'Undecided' On Jim Crow Hospitals

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Most Negroes are undecided on the question of whether to accept Jim Crow hospitals in the South.

Canvassed in the Negro Digest Poll for March, a broad cross-section of the colored population was found to be at odds on the question while the number who are not decided one way or another outnumber both pros and antis on the problem. The recent controversy in the Negro press and among Negro organizations as to whether Jim Crow veterans hospitals in the South should be accepted rather than no hospitals at all has evidently still left public opinion unresolved.

Sept 28

The question asked a sampling of a typical Negro group was: "Should Negroes Accept Jim Crow Hospitals?" The results:

	Yes	No	Undecided
North	28%	33%	39%
West	27%	30%	43%
South	41%	19%	40%

Totals for the entire poll showed:

Yes 34%
No 28%
Undecided 38%

Truman Signs

U. S. HOSPITAL BILL OUTLAWS RACIAL BIAS

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-24-46

WASHINGTON — President Truman last week signed a bill authorizing Federal financing of one-third of a $1,125,000,000 hospital building program spread among the States according to their needs. The remaining two-thirds must be borne by the States themselves.

Written into the measure as a safeguard against racial and economic discrimination in the expenditure of the funds is a provision which requires "that the State plan shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for the people residing in a State, without discrimination on account of race, creed or color, and shall provide for adequate hospital facilities for persons unable to pay therefor."

POOR STATES MAY BE OUT

It is feared that the poor States will be reluctant in producing the necessary two-thirds of the required funds, thereby causing many residents of the State to go without these medical benefits.

Although signing the bill, President Truman objected to the clauses which they say, a council, "composed of individuals who are not to be full-time employes of the Government," may veto certain actions of the surgeon general, and "a State agency may appeal to the Federal courts from denial of a construction project by the Federal administrator."

Shrine Not All Play

The News Birmingham, Ala.

Some 6,000 Members Of Zamora Temple Proud Of Role In Aiding Crippled Children

Tues. 9-3-46

BY FRED TAYLOR

For years the Shrine has been looked on as the fun branch o Masonry. It is still that, but it is much more than that.

Shriners enjoy themselves immensely at ceremonials, at dances, a picnics, in parades, at conventions and other festival sessions.

There is much pageantry to the Shrine, what with its gaily bedecked uniformed units, such as the patrol, degree team, chanters and bands

TAYLOR

But there is a serious side to the Shrine. In one field alone during the last quarter century, the Shrine probably has done more beneficial work, and contributed more money for that work than any other organization in America.

That field is in aiding the crippled child.

* * *

CIVIC WORK—As was emphasized recently by Noble William H. Woodfield, Jr., San Francisco, immediate past imperial potentate, in a speech broadcast over the nation, Shriners, like all true Americans, realized they must lend a helping hand wherever and whenever necessary.

Shriners of Birmingham and North Alabama—members of Zamora Temple, to which Noble Woodfield paid a visit early in the year—realized this not only as individuals, but as an organization, many years ago.

They realized that if the Shrine was to grow and progress, it must stand for something beyond the interest of members alone. Consequently, Shriners have been putting their united efforts behind civic movements in Birmingham and the other 158 cities of North America in which there is a Shrine temple.

* * *

TRUE PIONEER—But the Shriners wanted to do more than this. They felt that with 500,000 members, the Shrine could well afford a great humanitarian project. And several things were considered.

At that time, 24 years ago, the field of orthopedics was vastly inadequate, particularly with regard to underprivileged children.

In short, the crippled child was utterly neglected and left simply to pass his days on earth in the most pathetic and helpless way.

Thus, the Shrine of North American became a true pioneer nearly a quarter century ago with the establishment, in Shreveport, La., of the first Shriners' Hospital for crippled children.

* * *

ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS—Since then, 14 additional hospitals have been opened by the Shrine, each located in territories where benefits may be as far reaching as possible and meet the greatest need.

Besides the one at Shreveport, the organization now has infirmaries at Lexington, Ky.; Greenville, S. C.; Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; St. Louis, Springfield, Mass.; Salt Lake City, Spokane, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Honolulu and Montreal and Winnipeg, in Canada.

An investment of more than $45,000,000, including endowments, is represented by these hospitals. They have yearly operating budgets in excess of $1,250,000.

* * *

RACE, CREED OR COLOR—These Shrine hospitals have treated and discharged more than 100,000 children as cured or improved to the extent that they have gone into the world to take useful places in society.

There has never been a paid patient at any of these hospitals. They are open to any afflicted child under 14 without regard to race, creed or color.

But there is one ironclad provision in the acceptance of children for treatment. They must come from families unable to pay for highly specialized medical attention.

* * *

MEDICAL APPROVAL—The Shrine hospitals have been approved by the American Medical Association for interneships and residences in orthopedic surgery and by the American College of Physicians and Surgeons.

All chief surgeons in these hospitals are members of the America Orthopedic Society and many are professors of orthopedic surgery in universities with which they are associated.

* * *

SHRINERS FOOT BILL—The general public has never been asked to contribute to these hospitals, in which little crippled children from every part of the country are given the finest medical care on earth that they, too, might have a chance in the race of life. The Shriners foot the bill.

These hospitals do, of course, accept outright gifts and legacies. But they are prevented by Shrine law from accepting money from any organization which solicits funds from the public.

* * *

PROUD OF WORK—Members of Zamora Temple are, indeed, proud of the great work being done to rehabilitate crippled children and of the part they have in it.

Especially gratified at the success of the national Shrine program is Zamora Potentate Roy A. Cooper, who lends every aid to the hospital program.

Potentate Cooper likewise is extremely gratified over the rapid growth and development of Zamora Temple within the last few years. It is now at its zenith, with nearly 6,000 members.

Nurses Score Hospital Working Conditions

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-27-46

NEW YORK — Reluctance to of Rights are among the many rea- Another sore spot is the con- work long hours with poor paysons why released Army Nurses trastingly low pay of city hospital and the opportunity to continueare not returning to city hospitals, nurses. In bold relief from the their education under the GI Bill of dus from city hospitals.

Miss Vessells further revealed that the failure of hospitals to provide adequate housing was one of the major reasons for the exoMiss Alma Vessells, according to executive secretary National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

$2,644 starting salary of nurses employed in Veterans Administration hospitals, city hospital nurses still work under the minimum wage scale of $1,980.

In attempting to alleviate the shortage, the United Public Workers of America, CIO, is demanding $2400 for a 40-hour week for nurses working in city hospitals.

Negroes Hit Hard By Shortage In Hospital Facilities

The Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-12-46

The cold mathematics of hospital facilities available for Negro citizens presented a heated argument in support of national health legislation, following the disclosure of statistics on Negro medical centers in a recent issue of the National Negro Health News.

In an article entitled Health, Hospitals, and the Negro, written by Eugene H. Bradley, administrative assistant, Lincoln Hospital, Durham, N. C., it is stressed that of the 124 hospitals, exclusively Negro, only 23 are fully approved by the American College of Surgeons. Of the approved hospitals, nine were approved by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association for the training of interns.

Even when added to the facilities of Northern hospitals that do not segregate and the second-class provision of some Southern centers, the 20,800 beds provided for 13,000,000 American citizens is comparable to a tiny first aid station attempting to service a modern city.

Typical of the extreme health situations confronting Negroes—that have not been solved by private medicine—the state of Georgia stands as an "illustrative" example: Georgia has a total population of 3,123,723 of which 2,038,278 are white and 1,084,927 are Negro (excluding other races). Bradley reveals that "in 1944 Georgia had only 41 hospitals approved by the American College of Surgeons and none of these was Negro." Traditions and state laws bar Negroes from approved white hospitals.

Spokesmen for the pending Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill point out that the only solution for the nation's health problems—especially in the South where 71 per cent of the Negro population lives—is the establishment of a Federal sponsored national health insurance program.

Latest statistics show that only 12 per cent of the American people are affected by voluntary health insurance plans, sponsored by private concerns.

Cobb Negroes Point The Way

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Edit. 8-8-46

Negro citizens of Marietta, Georgia and Cobb County have set a record for themselves in the recent ground-breaking ceremonies, signaling the erection of the Cobb County hospital for their people. In this they have amply demonstrated what team-work can achieve when personal ambition and selfishness are put aside. Of equal significance, is the fact that they have achieved a new interpretation of interracial goodwill and mutual cooperation through the generous and universal support given to the undertaking by white citizens throughout the County.

The idea of such a hospital sprang from the cooperative thinking of the Men's Ideal Club of Marietta, headed by Samuel Drew. In a short while, the idea spread like a prairie fire, enlisting the wholehearted support of all citizens, white as well as colored, and young as well as old. The original plan, calling for only $5,000, was oversubscribed by another $8,000, more than doubling the original goal. "If everybody in Georgia could witness this dedication," declared Judge J. H. Hawkins, one of the principal keynote speakers, "with the leaders of both races inaugurating this great program, much of the loose talk now going on would be refuted in their minds."

Then too, the hospital meets a critical need. There are too few hospitals, clinics and health centers to provide proper care of our people in the Nation. There are about 1,200 counties, 40 per cent of the total in the country, with some 15,000,000 people have either no local hospital or none that meets even the minimum standards of national professional associations. Another fact of equal gravity is that although local public health departments are now maintained by some 18,000 counties in the nation, many of these have only a skeleton organization, and approximately 40,000,000 citizens of the U. S. still live in communities lacking in full-time local health service.

And as dark as the hospital situation looks for the Nation, the outlook for physicians is equally as gloomy. In some communities there are too many. In others, there are too few physicians. Year by year, authorities state, the number in our rural areas has been diminishing. In 1940, there were 31 counties in the United State, each with more than 1,000 inhabitants, in which there was not a single practicing physician. And the situation with respect to dentists is even worse.

H

HOSPITAL OBSERVES 114TH ANNIVERSARY

CHRISTMAS HAS DOUBLE MEANING FOR GEORGIA INFIRMARY

26

The Georgia Infirmary, said to be the oldest hospital for colored people in the world, will attain its 114th anniversary on Christmas Eve and as usual its anniversary and Christmas are being observed in a bountiful way with the substantial support of interested people and organizations.

On Monday there will be a Christmas tree and gathering for the staff and on Christmas Day, the tree, beautifully decorated, will be conveyed around to the various rooms and wards so that every patient may enjoy it.

Following their usual custom, Mrs. W. W. Owens, wife of the late Dr. Owens, long a member of the hospital staff, and a small group of friends, have supplied the Christmas dinner; there are turkeys, ice cream, fruit cake and oranges enough for all. Mrs. Henry Hodge has donated a relatively large supply of candy and the Junior Red Cross of West Broad Street School has supplied additional crates of oranges. The Chatham County Commissioners have furnished pecans from the county farm and the tree will be set up on wheels so that it can be rolled around to the bedside of every patient. All will receive gifts.

The Georgia Infirmary was chartered in 1832 and a bronze tablet on the lobby wall states that it was organized "for the relief and protection of afflicted and aged Africans." Now, in the more modern east wing of the building another tablet signalizing the building of that wing says that its construction in 1942 was to carry on the work for humanitarian service to the negro citizens.

OLDEST NEGRO HOSPITAL TO MARK 114TH YEAR

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22—(AP) Christmas has a double meaning for the Georgia Infirmary which claims to be the oldest hospital for Negroes in the world.

Dec. 24, Chrismas eve, marks the institution's anniversary. This year it will be 114 years old.

As has been the custom, the anniversary and Christmas will be observed in a bountiful fashion. A Christmas tree ceremony will be held Monday and presents given to all patients. On Christmas day, there will be a dinner with turkey heading the menu.

Catholic Clinic Aids Negroes

Kansas City Missouri

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — Atlanta Negroes, who have limited hospital facilities for their over 100,000 population, are being aided by a Catholic clinic conducted by the Medical Mission sisters.

Two months ago the Sisters opened a surgical ward. All the equipment for the operating room was donated by the doctors on the staff. The operating room is fully equipped for major and minor surgery. The colored auxiliary donated a sterilizer. Members of the Active committee who aided in securing the sterilizer included: T. M. Alexander, W. S. Cannon, Mrs. D. W. Jackson, Mrs P. O. Yancey, Mrs. C. A. Bacote and Hubert Jackson.

Negroes to Use Vacant Building At Sanatorium

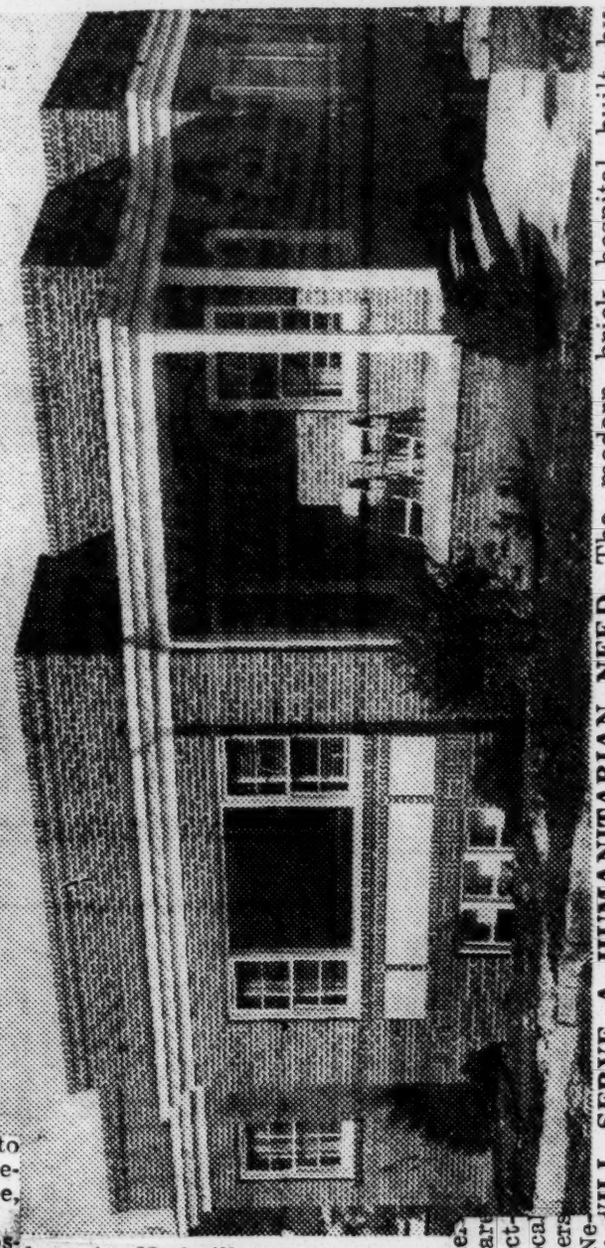
Use of a vacant brick building at Battle Hill Sanatorium to house aged and convalescent Negroes now threatened with eviction from 199 Houston Street, N. E., was approved Thursday night by the Fulton-DeKalb County Hospital Authority.

Members of the authority voted to lease the building to a nonprofit corporation which will be set up to operate the new convalescent home, provided City Council will approve the action.

In granting a request by the Fulton County Board of Welfare that the Battle Hill building, which formerly was the Negro children's tuberculosis ward, be turned over to convalescents, the hospital authority was forced to turn down an appeal by the operators of Aidmore, home for crippled children, that the building be used as a Negro crippled children's hospital.

The hospital authority also voted to buy the block bounded by Butler, Gilmer, Armstrong and Pratt Streets, N. E., from Emory University at a price of $87,000. The lot will be the site of part of the proposed new Grady Hospital.

THE OPERATING ROOM—Modernly equipped, the new hospital built by Dr. F. Earl McLendon, young Atlanta physician, will serve the medical needs of Atlanta Negroes in the West Hunter St. community. The hospital was designed by Dr. McLendon and his wife, a former schoolteacher.



WILL SERVE A HUMANITARIAN NEED—The modern brick hospital built by Dr. F. Earl McLendon, young Negro physician, to help fill a need for private hospitalization in Atlanta. The hospital is equipped with the most modern surgical apparatus available.

SUFFERING AND DYING

Dr. McLendon, Shocked, Builds Negro Hospital

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

By BILL BORING.

It has happened in Atlanta that when a Negro got sick or was in need of surgery, he just went ahead and died.

Such a tragedy usually occurs among the vast segment of middle class Negroes, for whom adequate medical services do not exist.

There are 100,000 Negroes in Atlanta. There are only 44 non-charity hospital beds available for them.

MON 4-8-46

For these 100,000 Negroes, there are only 25 Negro physicians. This is a particularly critical situation in face of the shortage of white practicing physicians.

There is hospitalization available at Grady for Negroes classified as charity patients; and in some emergency cases, Grady will receive Negroes able to pay. And there is a possibility of hospitalization at Mayo's in Rochester, or at other Northern hospitals, for wealthy Atlanta Negroes. But the vast Negro population of the city lacks adequate private hospital facilities.

The Atlanta Negro population by and large, is still in the "kitchen surgery era" of medicine and hospitalization. A large number of Negroes are suffering and even dying for lack of adequate hospital facilities.

This inadequacy of doctors and hospital beds results in some shocking practices. A Negro physician tells of delivering a baby in a room crowded with other women. Another tells of a Negro girl who had pneumonia for nearly a week before a doctor could get to her. Still another tells of frantically trying to find a convalescent room for a patient whom he had succeeded in getting into a white hospital for an operation.

Such a situation shocked a young Negro physician, Dr. F. Earl McLendon, when he moved to Atlanta from Athens. He decided to do what he could about it. So before even establishing a practice, he built a hospital.

Yesterday Dr. McLendon's hospital, which will operate under the name of McLendon Medical Clinic, held open house. The people of Atlanta were invited to inspect the 30-bed institution, which is equipped with the finest surgical apparatus available and is complete with physio-therapy, obstetrics, and X-ray departments.

The hospital is compactly and attractively designed. It was designed by Dr. McLendon and his wife.

With foresight, Dr. McLendon built with a flat roof so that another story might be added. He says that there is need in Atlanta for a 400-room Negro hospital and hopes that his hospital will be the inspiration for it.

Already, it is serving as a model for similar units for Negroes of other cities. Publicized in the Negro press, the hospital has attracted Negro physicians from other Southern cities. Some have expressed an intention to use it as a model.

Dr. McLendon has been a practicing physician for 16 years. He is a graduate of Morehouse College in Atlanta. He received his medical degree from Mehere College in Nashville, Tenn. He interned at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, largest Negro hospital in the United States.

His service during the war won him a Presidential citation and the Selective Service Honor Medal.

McLendon Medical Clinic Expands

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

The McLendon Medical Clinic at 1370 Sharon Street, is presently enlarging its building. Work is progressing rapidly under the supervision of one of Atlanta's leading construction companies. According to Dr. F. Earl McLendon, the medical director, the demands for admission for surgery or medicine were so great at the clinic as to require additional space. As the results, when the building program is finished, several private rooms, three semi-private rooms, another operating and delivery room, an X-ray room, a spacious departmentalized nursery and a lovely solarium for convalescent patients will be offered by the clinic in the new wing.

Sun. 10-6-46

Although less than six months in operation, The McLendon Medical Clinic has more than justified itgency Maternal and Infant Carexistence. It has a very high de-Program. Heretofore, these expectivery record, has worked in closeant mothers had to go to a local connection with the Ponce de Leonhite hospital. Now, the soldiers Clinic is handling emergency opvives not only may choose a Nerations for foreign-bodies in thero hospital, but are also entitled throat, lungs and stomach. to a Negro doctor for these services.

Another signal honor which has come to the clinic is that it has been authorized to receive soldiers' wives and children for medical ser-

Atlanta's New Clinic

Daily world Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. F. Earl McLendon, Georgia-born Negro, has moved beyond the talking stage of the medical practitioner—in that he has built and now has in operation, a 30-bed medical clinic to meet the critical needs of Negroes for the institutional care. For that we owe him our heartfelt thanks and our undivided pledge of support.

If Negroes and whites in Atlanta concentrated their attack together upon the major diseases which afflict the population, the city as a whole could achieve a final victory. Health is the problem of the whole people. It cannot be solved by the rank and file, nor by private agencies alone. All of us must work hand in hand and side by side. But until such a time does come, Negroes, at least, must depend upon such pioneering work as has been so nobly begun by Dr. McLendon.

Ga. 4-12-46

The McLendon Medical Clinic is more than a mere name—it is the very latest in appointment; the very finest and newest surgical equipment and apparatus obtainable, and it is complete with physio-therapy, obstetrics, and X-ray departments.

Those of us who were privileged to go through the institution on the occasion of its Open-House here last Sunday are indeed convinced that Dr. McLendon has achieved for Atlanta and Georgia, what Dr. Griffin has done for people of Bainbridge, Georgia. Compactly built and attractively designed, the McLendon Clinic is a great tribute to the genius of its founder and a credit to the people of Atlanta. To him The Atlanta Daily World joins with Negroes over the state in saying More Power and three cheers!

Break Land For Hospital In Marietta

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Jun. 8-4-46

By JOEL W. SMITH

MARIETTA, Ga.— (SNS) History was made here Wednesday afternoon when the ground was broken for the construction of the Cobb County Hospital, which will provide modern and up-to-date medical facilities for the colored residents of the county.

The impressive ground breaking ceremonies were conducted on the ideal site on Montgomery Street, near the foothills of the Blue Ridge and historic Kennesaw Mountains, with county and municipal officials, the leading business and professional men and other civic-minded citizens participating on the program. Rev. L. R. Edwards, pastor of Zion Baptist Church and chairman of the committee presided.

COLORFUL PARADE

Prior to the program, representatives of various organizations in the city staged a colorful parade which started at Perkinson High School on Lemon Street and passed thru the business section enroute to the site selected for the hospital.

Mayor L. M. Blair was unable to attend the ceremonies, but he was ably represented by Mayor Pro Tem Frank Wellons who congratulated the Negroes of Cobb County for having the foresight and vision to initiate plans for the much-needed hospital. Daily World

SIGNIFICANT NOTE

Judge J. H. Hawkins, of the Blue Ridge Circuit sounded a significant note when he said: "The fine spirit of cooperation being exemplified here today is particularly appropriate at this time, when there has been so much loose talk about race relations. If everybody in Georgia could witness this dedication, with leaders of both the white and colored races inaugurating this great program, much of the loose talk now going on would be refuted in their minds."

After pointing out that one of the crying needs of both races in Cobb County was better health facilities, Judge Hawkins asserted: "There is no reason in the world why people who live together, cannot work together for the best interest of the community." Atlanta, Ga.

OTHER SPEAKERS

The other speakers included: Dr. L. G. Garrett, Jr., of Austell; A. D. Little, Attorney Luther Hames, Jr., Webster Cole, Dr. Asa Johnson, and J. E. Massey, president of the Marietta First National Bank. Rev. Davenport of Smyrna gave the invocation; Rev. J. Ham, of Marietta read the scripture; and Rev. F. B. Wright, pastor of Turner Chapel AME Church conducted the ground breaking ceremony.

After Monroe Hunter, deacon of Friendship Baptist Church broke the ground with a pick, Mrs. Fannie Williams, affectionately known as "Aunt Fannie," of Aunt Fannie's Cabin, Smyrna lifted the first shovelful of dirt. Also participating in the ground breaking were Mrs. Maude Lovett, Austell; Mrs. Bertha Summeorour of Acworth; and Mrs. Mattie Thomas of Smyrna.

$13,000 RAISED

According to Rev. Edwards, the amount raised to date for the hospital is $13,000. It was reported at the program that D. H. Holmes, treasurer had already received $11,681, and several contributions were made just before the ground breaking, including a $25 check by Miss Samuela W. McGonigal, of Atlanta, in h nor of Aunt Fannie Williams. Mrs. Harry Dupree and Mrs. Campbell MacKenna pledged to furnish two rooms and one room, respectively, also in honor of Mrs. Williams.

The idea of building a hospital for Negroes was first advanced by the Men's Ideal Club, headed by Samuel M. Drew. This idea was presented to the colored citizens at a mass meeting on February 18, 1946, at which time plans were made for a financial drive to end on April 5, and the goal was set at $5,000.

IDEA SPREADS

The idea spread throughout Cobb County and contributions started pouring in. Spearheading the drive were: Rev. L. R. Edward, chairmau; Prof. M. J. Woods vice chairman; Prof. M.J. Woods, secretary D. H. Holmes, treasurer; Bealer Myles, chairman of Finance Committee; Howard Gragg, Rev. Julius Hunter, Austin Greene, Gus Moore, Elmer Oliver, Roy Gober, and Will Royston.

Rev. Edwards estimates that around $7,000 or the $13,000 was given by white friends. Among the large donations were the following: Fred Kienel, president of Uneque Cotton Mill, Acworth $250; Acworth Knitting Mill $250; W. P. Stephens Lumber Company, of Marietta $200; Mayor Pro Tem Frank Wellons, $150; James V. Carmichael, $150; Mr. Lawrence, of Memphis, Tenn., $138.75 in honor of his sister, Miss Pearl King W. M. Reynolds, $100; and Hanley Company Funeral Home, $100.

21 BEDS

At present, six beds are available for Negro patients at the Marietta Hospital. When constructed, the Cobb County Hospital will have 24 rooms and will accommodate 21 patients. The site, 215 x 160 feet was purchased at a cost of $500, the architects' plans are ready, and the committee will now receive bids.

All of the ministers and citizens both white and colored cooperated in the drive, including Mayor Blair, other city officials and Mr. Wingo, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Augustans Making Contributions to Negro Public Health Clinic

Civic-minded citizens of the community have contributed a sum of $264.50 towards construction of a Negro public health clinic on Schultz Hill, just across the river in Carolina, which is to be known as the Community Health Club.

A total of $1,800 will be needed for this project.

The clinic is already in operation in a small way, functioning in a Negro church in the community. Dr. Henry G. Mealing, eminent North Augusta physician, is keenly interested in this work in this growing Negro community, and acts as adviser to the Negro health workers.

Dr. Mealing is enthusiastic about the possibilities of an adequate clinic in promoting better health conditions for the Schultz Hill negroes.

Jesse Stephens, colored porter at the Citizens & Southern bank conceived the idea of raising funds for a "regular" clinic. He brought the matter to Hal H. Hill, vice-president of the C. & S. who agreed to act as treasurer of the fund.

The Negroes already have the land for their health building. They are asking only for sufficient funds to erect their building, which will mean so much to the community.

Contributors are asked to make any donations they feel they can spare to Mr. Hill at the C. & S. bank.

The following have contributed to date:

Augusta Chronicle $50; Guy H. Merry $25; Sears Roebuck $20; H. W. Thompson $25; Graham Cab Service $10; Eastern Motor Co. $2; Henry Prontaut $5; Gwin Nixon $5; Tim Edmunds $1; Augusta Paper Co. $2.50; James Harper $1; Henry G. Howard $1; Miss Lillian Dukes $1; Mr. C. M. Hill .50; F. H. Newberry $2; Dr. H. G. Mealing Sunday School Class $12; Home Folks, wholesalers, $5; Miss Caroline Brown $5; Cash $5; Harrydelle Davidson $1; H. T. Ulmer $2; Augusta Roofing and Metal Works $2; Eelbeck Milling Co. .50; Charlie Ballantine $1; Charlie Ruben $5; Citizens & Southern National Bank $25; Cowart Recapping Co. $25; Dixie Cab Co. $15; Starr Smith $5; Millwee Owens $5.

A WORTHY PROGRAM

JESSE STEPHENS works at the Citizens & Southern National Bank. He is a civic-minded colored citizen and is anxious to better the living conditions of his own people.

Right now Stephens is sponsoring a movement to build a small health center in the Carpentersville community across the river from Augusta. It would be designed to serve the colored people of a large area, extending from North Augusta to Beech Island and embracing the territory between Clearwater and the river.

In regards to this movement Dr. J. T. Hair, director of the Aiken County Health Department, has written Stephens: "I would like to say that I endorse the erection of such a building and feel that it will be of considerable benefit to the community. It will serve as a regular location for the holding of any clinics in that section either by the health department or other local physicians.

In addition to furnishing much better facilities for public health activities in the community, I feel that the mere presence of the building will also be a reminder to the people of the importance of public health and will to some extent inspire them to more interest and efforts in matters pertaining to the public health and welfare."

Since there is a large Negro population in the area of the projected health center, and most of these people work in Augusta and spend most of their earnings here, our city has a selfish as well as a humane interest in the movement that Stephens is sponsoring. Augusta's white citizens as well as those of the colored race are asked to contribute. Mr. H. Hal Hill of the AID is pleased to heartily endorse it. Stephens has agreed to receive contributions in behalf of this campagin.

The movement is a worthy one and the HERald citizens are being asked to give them. Stephens, of the Citizens & Southern Bank has agreed to receive contributions in behalf of this campagin.

Dr. Berry Named To Chicago Hospital Staff

Journal & Guide Sat 2-23-46
Norfolk, Va.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Cook County hospital broke a 50- year tradition against Negro doctors last week by appointing to its staff, Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, formerly of Norfolk, Va., a stomach specialist and head of Provident Hospital's division of digestive diseases.

One of the largest, Cook County hospital has over 3,300 beds and is located in the hub of Chicago's great west side medical center. Thousands of Negro patients are treated there annually.

NATIVE OF CAROLINA

A native of North Carolina, Dr. Berry is the son of Dr. L. L. Berry, secretary of Missions of the AME Church. He received his secondary education in Norfolk at the Booker T. Washington high school, his B. S. at the University of Chicago, and medical training at Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. He was awarded the master of science degree in pathology at the University of Illinois medical school.

Part of Dr. Berry's early postgraduate training as a specialist in internal medicine and digestive disease was done as a Rosenwald Fellow at Cook County hospital for two years, about 15 years ago. S 2-23-46

DR. LEONIDAS H. BERRY

He began his technical work in 1937 in connection with his specialization in digestive diseases after studying with the eminent Dr. Rudolf Schindler, German refugee and inventor of the pastroscope, a device for looking into the stomach.

PIONEER MEDIC

As one of the country's pioneer gastroscopists, Dr. Berry has performed many hundreds of such examinations and has introduced original methods in this field. S-2-23-46

He recently became a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, a member of the National Gastroenterological Association, Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity, and the Central Society of Clinical Research.

Dr. Berry is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Cook County Hospital Appoints 1st Colored Doctor in 40 Years

Chicago Defender Baltimore, Md.
Sat 2-23-46

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Cook County Hospital, one of the world's largest, broke its 40-year tradition against colored physicians last week by appointing Dr. Leonidas H. Berry, stomach specialist and head of Provident Hospital's digestive disease division, to its staff.

The last colored attending physician on the hospital's staff was Dr. Dan Williams, who performed the first successful operation on a human heart. The hospital has over 3,300 beds and is located in the hub of Chicago's West Side medical center.

Chicago to get $2,000,000 tuberculosis sanitarium

Sun Times Chicago, Ill.
Sat 2-23-46

CHICAGO — Chicago's Southside will get a new $2,000,000 state-operated tuberculosis sanitarium whose facilities will be open to both Negroes and whites, it was announced this week. Construction of the 400-bed hospital will begin soon in a four square block area between 97th and 99th sts., west from State st. to Perry ave.

Claims Patients Like Hospital Segregation

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

The ways of Jim Crow are strange.

The Women's and Children's Hospital at 1600 West and Maypole ave., allegedly does not practice segregation.

Colored patients are kept in a separate ward, however, because "they're happier together," according to Mrs. E. H. Nelson, supervisor of the hospital.

Mrs. Nelson insisted, upon being questioned by the Defender, that if there were vacancies in the "white" ward and the "colored" ward was filled, an incoming Negro patient would be freely admitted to the "white" ward.

Ex-WAC Placed In Hall

Take the case of ex-WAC Elizabeth Patterson, member of the first contingent of Negro WACs to perform overseas duty, who has been hospitalized for the last three weeks for injuries received in England.

Miss Patterson went to Hines Hospital, Hines, Ill., for an examination. The examination proved her case to be an emergency. She was told, however, that there was no room for her at Hines, and it was suggested that she go to the Women's and Children's Hospital, 1600 West and Maypole ave.

Miss Patterson inquired about transportation to the hospital, and was informed that there would be no available hospital transportation for the next 10 hours. Ex-WAC Patterson took the elevated from Hines, Ill., to the Women's and Children's hospital.

When she arrived, tired, sick and hungry, she found that the only accommodation that could be afforded her was a cot in the hallway. She remained in the hospital corridor for 24 hours.

Sees Bed In 'White' Ward

While being taken to an examination Miss Patterson saw a vacant bed in one of the "white" wards as she passed the door.

She immediately inquired as to whether or not she could be moved into the room. She was told that the bed had been "reserved" by a doctor who was bringing in an emergency operation that morning.

That evening, however, a Negro girl from the "colored" ward was moved into a private room, and Miss Patterson took her place in the ward.

The segregation policy was further muddled this week, after the Defender investigation, when a Negro woman was placed in the "white" ward because there was no vacancy in the "colored" ward.

Miss Patterson, whose home is at 5247 Michigan ave., organized the Joe Louis Service Guild before her entry into the armed forces in 1943. Sat 3-23-46

While stationed at Camp Breckenridge, during the first two years of her service, she conducted a beauty shop for the WACs.

Concerning her year's station in England, Miss Patterson said, "I woudln't exchange that year in my life for any other. It was a year in which we Negroes could forget that such a thing as Jim Crow exists."

Hampton Official Accepts Post At Chicago Hospital

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Clyde L. Reynolds, who offered his resignation as business manager here, indicated this week that he had accepted the invitation of the board of trustees at Provident Hospital, in Chicago, to become business manager of that institution.

In accepting Reynolds' resignation, effective June 1, President Ralph P. Bridgeman lauded his outstanding work during the five years of his service. Sat 4-20-46

Bridgeman announced that Benson L. Dutton had been appointed acting business manager pending election by the board of trustees of Reynolds' successor.

DEMOCRACY IN COUNTY HOSPITAL

DR. LAWRENCE A. WHITFIELD

While the Veterans Administration is discussing the question of mixed or jim-crow hospitals for veterans, shown here at Chicago's Cook County hospital, practicing a bit of democracy, is Dr. Lawrence A. Whitfield, one of the two Negro internes at the hospital. At the moment Dr. Whitfield was administering treatment to a white marine who had jumped from a three-story apartment window. Dr. Whitfield who received his degree in medicine from Illinois University, last September, is the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. Q. Evans of Des Moines. (Chicago Times Photo).

Kansas

First Of Race to Be Appointed

Albuquerque

Dr. Hawley Named on Topeka Hospital Staff

Pittsburg Courier

Sat 4-6-46

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Dr. Paul R. Hawley, medical director of the Veterans' Administration, last Monday approved the appointment of Major Rutherford B. Stevens of 2812 Twelfth Street, Northeast, as a resident psychiatrist at the Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, where colored and white veterans are hospitalized without segregation or discrimination.

Major Stevens is the first colored doctor to be appointed to the staff of a non-segregated Veterans Administration hospital and will be the first colored doctor to attend both white and colored veterans in a VA hospital.

Dr. Hawley revealed Major Stevens' appointment was reqested by Dr. Karl A. Menninger, noted author and psychiatrist, who is manager of the Winter General Hospital.

TO HAVE EQUAL STATUS

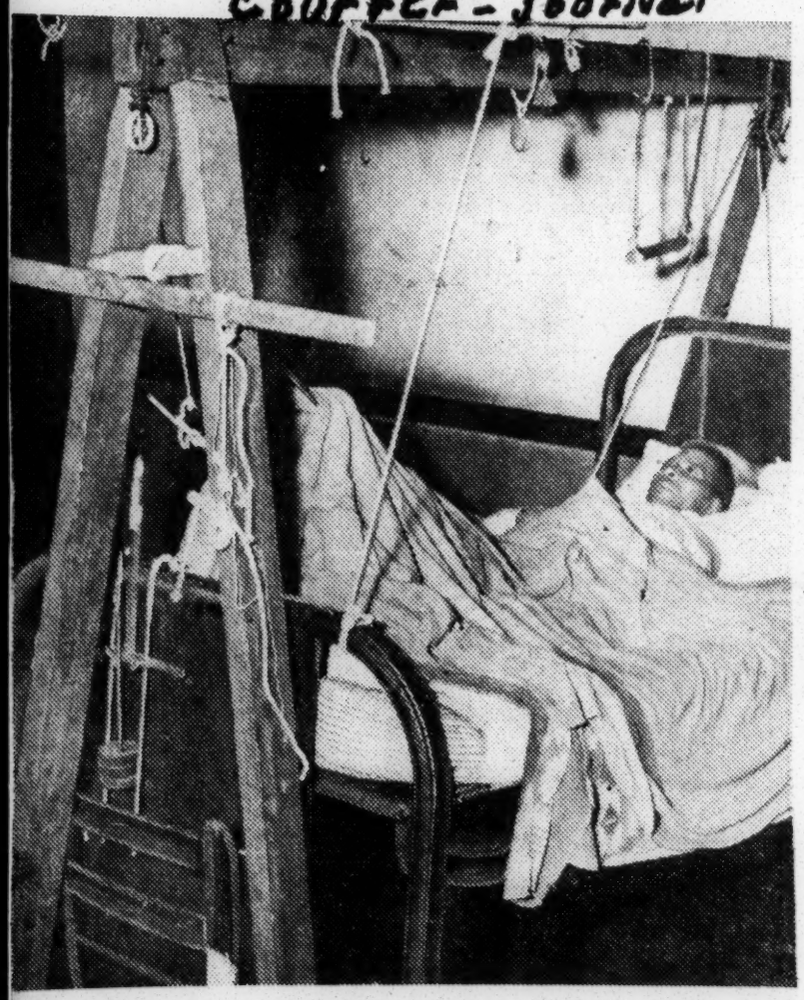
Dr. Menninger had requested that Major Stevens be integrated on the staff in exactly the same status as other doctors and that there be no discrimination as to his work among patients, Dr. Hawley said.

A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Major Stevens, according to Dr. Montague Cobb, Howard professor, was an "excellent" student.

The Red Cross Hospital Struggles Hard for Recognition

By GRADY CLAY, JR.
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

COURIER-JOURNAL



This photo of a makeshift fracture frame at the Red Cross Hospital for Negroes is typical of what used to be the rule rather than the exception. Now, however, the institution is making rapid advancements.

Louisville, Ky.

THE next six months will be crucial times for Red Cross Hospital—Louisville's only private hospital for Negroes.

During those six months, the hospital's biggest question will be answered: "Can we be recognized and begin training nurses again?"

Since 1936, when recognition by the American College of Physicians and Surgeons was withdrawn, Louisville has trained no Negro nurses. During approximately the same period, the number of Negro doctors in Louisville has dropped from 50 to 33, although the city's population has grown. Medical attention in general has been inadequate.

Thus a better Red Cross Hospital, a small four-building center at 1436 S. Shelby, is one of the main hopes of those citizens, white and Negro, who want to improve medical care for Negroes in the Louisville area.

New Class Is Goal

It is the hope of Miss Nettie Bealor, Red Cross Hospital director of nurses and principal of the school of nursing at Jewish Hospital, that the hospital's first class of 14 student nurses can begin work next September.

Before such a class can begin, the hospital must be accredited. Before it can be accredited, it must be acceptable to the American Medical Association and to the American College of Physicians and Surgeons. Also, it must have an average of 50 patients daily, whereas now it has only 35.

These are big hurdles in themselves, but not too big, considering how far the hospital has come since 1941. It was then, and had been for years, in sad shape.

For years, nurses collected bills, scrubbed floors and washed windows, in addition to their medical work. Few records were kept; doctors had to fill out their patients' medical records, and they had to bring their own instruments, for the hospital had none. Drugs were bought in small lots at retail prices from a neighborhood druggist. The hospital couldn't train student nurses, and was forced to hire trained nurses at $135 a month to do the same jobs.

For years, the hospital was propped up by a women's auxiliary and board of directors who worked long and loyally. Yet annual drives for money yielded as little as $500. It was supported a great deal by white "angels" and by occasional grants from foundations and municipal funds. (It has no connection with the American Red Cross, its name antedating incorporation of that organization.) 1-12-46

Since 1941, many improvements have taken place. Hospital officials believe four things are responsible: the reorganization of the two trustee boards into one in 1941, and the appointment of Dr. Jesse B. Bell as medical supervisor, Houston Baker as business manager, and Miss Bealor as superintendent of nurses.

Since 1941, the hospital's first records clerk has been keeping complete medical records. A full-time laboratory technician and dietitian have been hired. Standards in general have gone up.

During the last year, the number of nurses was increased to eight; a fulltime bookkeeper and X-ray technician have been hired; all rooms and corridors have been painted; a $5,000 debt has been paid off; fees have been raised; $6,500 in new equipment has been bought and $12,000 worth more ordered; and a $15,000 series of plant alterations has begun. All Negro and white doctors practicing at the hospital now are being classified—a necessary step toward the all-important recognition by the American College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Refuses Better Job

Although the business manager, Houston Baker, will minimize his own contributions to this improvement, others say it is far-reaching. He is 37, a Louisville native and a graduate of West Virginia State College and the Wharton School of Finance, where he received, respectively, a B.S. and master's degree in business administration.

After teaching at Central High School for 12 years, Baker took a part-time job in 1944 to help unsnarl the hospital's confused finances. In 1945 he became full-time business manager.

One of his first acts was to hire a bookkeeper to keep books and relieve nurses of their hit-or-miss bill-collection job. There was a $1,050 coal bill to pay. Baker himself spent off hours collecting money. Today 98 per cent of the patients pay their bills.

Baker's salary is $150 a month. He recently was offered a $4,000-a-year job in Oklahoma. He turned it down. "I was born in Louisville and my people are here," he said. "I want to see this hospital in the clear. We've got to develop more Negro nurses and doctors, and a good hospital is the way to do it."

'There's Nothing Here'

Despite the growth in Louisville's total population, the drop in Negro doctors is alarming, says the medical superintendent, Dr. Bell. Most of Louisville's Negro doctors are older men. "There's nothing to bring young Negro doctors to Louisville, and nothing to keep them here," he believes.

"Until we can train Negro interns at Red Cross Hospital, Louisville will always have too few Negro specialists," said Dr. G. H. Reid, one of the staff doctors and president of the board of directors.

Another variation of this viewpoint was expressed by Charles G. Tachau; Herr Lane, the only white member of the hospital's board of directors: "Negro doctors and nurses who get their training in Louisville can be educated in an atmosphere of good race relations that is lacking in the bitterness you find in cities north or south of here."

The immediate financial prospects are improving. The hospital has more than $50,000 in a trustee building fund raised by its loyal older board members, some of whom have struggled for the hospital for 20 years. Various agencies have contributed. This money is earmarked for a rebuilding program designed to speed recognition by the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The hospital also has a trustee fund to which grants can be made and money willed. Its directors have been promised a hearing at the Board of Aldermen's budget discussions next June, and hope to get $25,000 a year. They also hope for another $30,000 annually in State funds to be administered through the City-County Health Department as a result of recommendations of the Governor's Commission on Negro Affairs.

It's not all beer and skittles by any means. But standards are being set higher, and a beginning toward the all-important "recognition" has been made. The next six months will tell.

Negro Staff At Burkeville Is Approved

RICHMOND, VA. TIMES DISPATCH SUNDAY 4-3-46

During the final hours yesterday the General Assembly session gave its approval to a joint resolution expressing the sense of the body as favoring the employment of an all-Negro staff at the Piedmont Santatorium at Burkeville.

As originally drafted, the resolution included the State Colony at Petersburg, but this institution was eliminated by the Senate on the statement of Senator Morton G. Goode, who is chairman of the State Hospital Board, that the board is already committeed to the policy. 3-10-46

Senator Goode indicated that the board intends to staff the Petersburg institution with Negro doctors and attendants as soon as a sufficient number of trained personnel is available.

The House of Delegates, in which the resolution originated, agreed to the Senate's amendment and as finally adopted the resolution applies only to the Piedmont Sanatorium.

All-Negro staffs at institutions for Negroes were proposed by Former Governor Darden two years ago and a similar resolution was adopted by the Assembly at that time. Governor Darden also worked out a plan by which the State contributed a part of the expenses of medical and dental students at Maharry College in Nashville, Tenn.

Hope Now Inhabits Kentucky State Hospitals

A FEW short years ago, a visit to one of Kentucky's hospitals for the mentally ill was an experience to be dreaded. The visitor left those grim institutional walls physically nauseated and sick at heart. He had seen many hundreds of ill people herded together like cattle, barely kept alive by the State, and given no treatment to make possible their recovery.

Today a visit to a State hospital produces very different reactions. Hope has entered those halls. The physical plants now show notable results of a program of progressive modernization which still continues day by day. Money has not been spent for imposing facades. Instead, the antique buildings have been reconstructed from the front walls back, so that improvements affect the quarters where patients live and attendants work.

Taking Central State Hospital at Lakeland as an example, all Negro patients now are housed in as

Disgraceful old buildings, crowded wards, insufficient staffing still assail the conscience of the visitor, in the midst of striking evidences of improvement. 6-5-46

The great change is that tragic inadequacies now cry out for correction by contrast to better things nearby, whereas in the old day the institutions operated on a dead level of hopelessness. In the face of many cures accomplished in those limited cases subjected to proper treatment, both heart and mind demand that every hopeful case be granted expert treatment. Tax money spent for cures is money saved in the long run, by sending patients home.

Kentucky is beginning to reap the benefits of three successive State administrations, under CHANDLER, JOHNSON and now under WILLIS, which have boldly attacked the problem of our mental institutions. Relatives of patients talk little in public of these matters, other citizens have small occasion to observe them. Every Kentuckian who has contributed tax dollars to our hospital program would feel a thrill if he knew the progress that has been made, and would set his heart on full accomplishment of a program so nobly begun.

Negro Hospital Shows Improvements

$40,000 Spent At Red Cross

New equipment and alterations at Red Cross Hospital, 1436 S. Shelby, costing approximately $40,000 were shown to the public at an open house yesterday. About 500 attended.

Money for improving the Negro hospital was raised in a city-wide campaign held in 1945 which netted approximately $56,000. H. A. Baker, superintendent of the hospital, said the balance would be used to buy additional equipment.

A ramp built from the main building to an annex enabled the hospital to increase its bed capacity from 38 to 54, Baker explained. The new addition is a male ward devoted to compensation cases, he added.

New equipment includes a battery of sterilizers, hot and cold sterile water tanks, a high-pressure instrument sterilizer, an electrically heated food conveyor, an oxygen tent and a basal-metabolism machine.

Another important addition to the hospital is a clinical laboratory with a registered laboratory technician in charge, Baker said.

Baker announced the American Cancer Society will open a cancer clinic at the hospital about September 1. The clinic will care for approximately 100 Negro patients a month.

Whites Fight Hospital Lease To Ky. Negroes

LOUISVILLE—Only a few hours after Mayor E. Leland Taylor announced plans to transform a 165-bed Marine hospital into a medical center for Kentucky Negroes, white residents of the Portland st., area were circulating a petition to bar Negroes from the sorely needed hospital space.

The Marine Hospital—owned by the U. S. Public Health Service—was recently declared "surplus." Mayor Leland later met with City-County Health Director John J. Phair to plan leasing of the building to the outmoded Red Cross Hospital—only Negro hospital in Kentucky housing only 54 beds.

Facilities For Negroes Negligible

According to Phair, the Red Cross Hospital is "insufficient for the community's needs." Negro doctors are forbidden by law from practicing on Negro patients at General Hospital.

In the larger quarters of the Marine Hospital, which covers an entire city block, a program for the training of Negro nurses could be initiated and cancer and venereal diseases centers could be set up.

The night following the announcement, 50 white property owners met at the Stag Cafe, 2100 Portland st. A day later John A. Kennedy, temporary chairman of the movement revealed that 3,000 signatures had been gathered demanding that Mayor Leland "intercede" to prevent the lease of the hospital to Negroes.

Real Estate Interest Active

In the wording of the petition the "invisible" hand of powerful real estate interests could be detected. The petition offered the hackneyed restrictive covenant plea, which claims that the entrance of Negroes into an "all-white" neighborhood would "lower the value of all real estate in the vicinity," and that Negroes would make it "unsafe for . . . many women, who have to be out at night."

George E. Pollel, president of the Portland Civic Group, cast an even more questionable shadow over the movement, when he said that organizations, which had been inactive in recent years would be reorganized.

In the meantime, Houston B. Baker, Red Cross Hospital business director, and Charles G. Tachau, another member of the board, met with Dr. Phair to discuss the leasing of the hospital. Frank M. Stanley, Louisville Defender publisher, was chosen to head a committee to investigate the matter "immediately."

To La Hospital

Afro-American

Sat. 5-18-46

Baltimore, Md.

S. TANNER STAFFORD, superintendent of the Norfolk, Va., Community Hospital since 1941, who has resigned to become superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University in New Orleans. He is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and the University of Michi-

Stafford Gives Up Hospital Post in Norfolk

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 5-18-46

NORFOLK—S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent of Norfolk Community Hospital since 1941, has resigned that position to accept a similar post at the Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., it was announced this week.

The superintendent's resignation was received with surprise and accepted with regrets by the local hospital board of directors, W. T. Mason, chairman, said. However, Mr. Mason added, since Mr. Stafford explains as his sole reason for severing his connection with the Norfolk institution is to continue his work in what he considers a larger field, he carries with him from the members of the board "our best wishes" for his continued success. Sat 5-18-46

The locality in which Mr. Stafford plans to enter on leaving Norfolk is by no means new to him. Embarking upon his professional career several years ago, he served as administrative interne at the Flint Goodridge Hospital under President W. A. Dent of Dillard University.

PRIOR SERVICE

Mr. Stafford also served, prior to coming to Norfolk, as superintendent of the Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital in Columbia, S. C., and admitting officer at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

He is a graduate of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and holds the master of science degree in public health from the University of Michigan. He is a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators; the American Public Health Association; the American Association of Social Workers, and the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, and president of the Conference of Hospital Administrators in Virginia and North Carolina. Sat. 5-18-46

Mr. Stafford came to this city at the time newly-constructed 142-bed Norfolk Community Hospital was about to embark upon an expansion program, both as to the physical plant and service. Much of the program envisioned three years ago, he has witnessed come into fruition. During the period, the emergency room service has grown from practically nothing, to an average of 350 to 500 patients a month; he has seen the resident staff increased from none to four doctors, the adding of a trained operating room supervisor, an enlarged general office and a modernly equipped children's room, the last of which opened only last Sunday. Mr. Stafford also was a leading figure in the selection and procurement of the equipment necessary for the new $350,000 addition to the hospital which, though previously planned, was constructed during his administration. Sat. 5-18-46

PERSONALLY ESTEEMED

In this city Mr. Stafford has won wide personal esteem, and though primarily interested in the development of the service of the hospital, he displayed keen interest in civic affairs and made a substantial contribution to the welfare of the city.

Locally, he is affiliated with the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Frontiers Of America, Inc., the Aeolian Club and Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, also he is a member of the Middle Atlantic Conference of Social Workers.

In 1944, Mr. Stafford married the former Miss Francis Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., whose father, Dr. Charles H. Johnson, prominent Atlanta physician, died suddenly Wednesday, May 8. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, who live at 2539 Corprew avenue, plan to leave for New Orleans early in June.

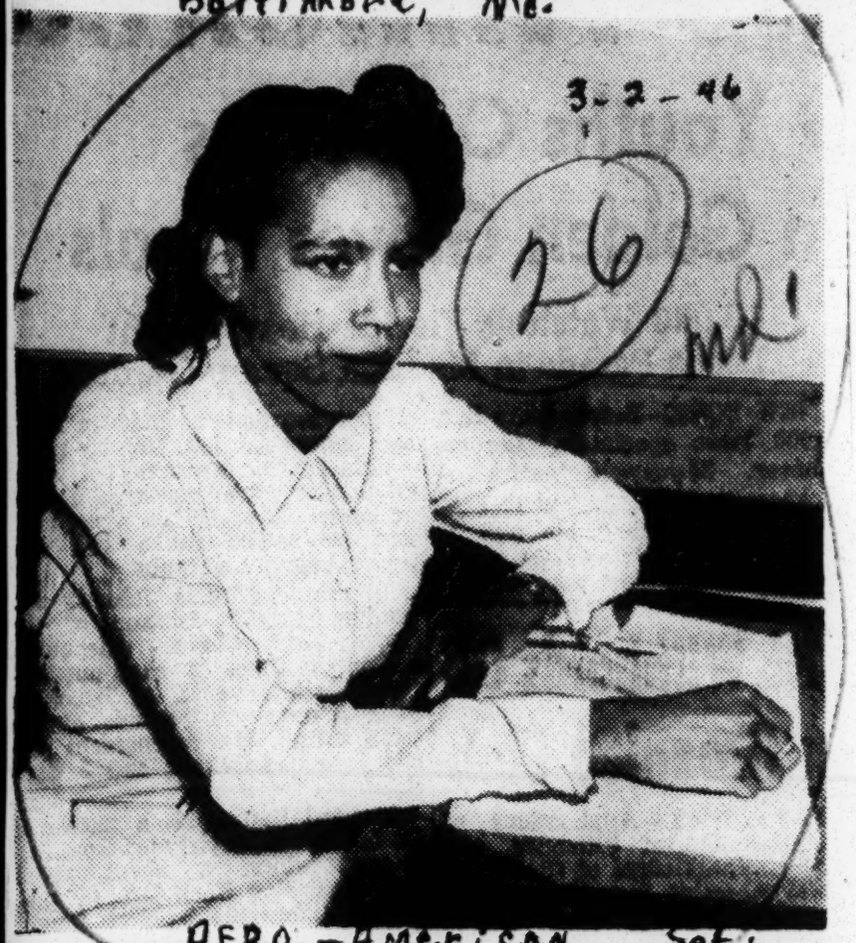
The Flint-Goodridge Hospital, having 125 beds, is somewhat smaller than the Norfolk Community Hospital, but it is connected with Dillard University and is planning to embark upon an extensive program in preventive medicine.

Dietitian Joins Hospital Staff

Baltimore, Md.

3-2-46

26 MD



AFRO-American Sat.

Shown is Mrs. Vesta H. Gore of Cincinnati, Ohio, who assumed her duties on Monday as dietitian at Baltimore's Provident Hospital. Mrs. Gore comes from the Flint-Goodrich Hospital of Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

Names Holloway To H.P. Hospital Staff Last Week

The Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.
Sat. 8-10-46

Dr. Horace R. Holloway, a former student of the Highland Park Junior college and Wayne university, has been admitted to the staff at the Highland Park General hospital, making the second Negro physician appointed within two months.

Dr. Holloway was graduated from Meharry Medical college with accumulated honors. His internship was spent at the Harlem hospital in New York City. Following this he undertook residency in medicine under Dr. George Ornstein of Columbia university.

Memberships

The second appointee is a former agent for the Michigan Chronicle, a member of the national and Michigan Medical societies, and the Trudean society, and a diplomat of the national boards. He is also serving on the staffs of the Parkside and Wayne Diagnostic hospitals.

Four years of post-graduate work at the University of Chicago finished Dr. McGhee's formal training which began with his graduation from the public schools of Memphis, Tenn. He is a graduate of Howard academy (prep school), Howard university at Washington, D. C., and Meharry Medical college at Nashville.

Medical Work

For two years he worked at the General hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo., was resident physician in pediatrics at the Flint Goodridge hospital in New Orleans, La., for one year, and has been a general practitioner in Highland Park for seven years.

He is a member of the Wayne County Medical society, the Michigan State Medical society, the American Medical association, the Detroit Medical society, and several civic and social groups.

FIRST NEGRO DR. ACCEPTED IN HP HOSPITAL

The Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.
Sat. 8-3-46

The first Negro doctor in Highland Park to be extended courtesy privileges at the Highland Park General hospital is Dr. Richard S. McGhee, 3751 Lincoln. He was informed of the decision in a letter over the signature of R. E. Geoghegan, superintendent of the hospital, July 24.

The action means that Dr. McGhee will be "permitted to hospitalize patients who are residents of Highland Park" in the hospital. "After the meeting of the Medical Staff in September, if the staff so determines, you may be permitted to hospitalize your patients here regardless of their residence," the letter continues.

Six Year Fight

For the past six years, Dr. McGhee has been working to secure this honor. The qualifications are concerned mainly with educational background and length of practice. In addition the physician in question must either be a resident of Highland Park or maintain an office in Highland Park.

Dr. McGhee may now operate in the hospital with the cooperation of one of the staff doctors. He is the first Negro permitted this courtesy.

Minnesota

MAYO CLINIC

Dr. Mays Has Praise for and a Little 'Inside' Information About Famous Medical Center

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-12-46

OVER a span of twelve years, members of my family and I have had periodic check-ups at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. I am fond of the place. I like it for four reasons:

1. It is one of the best medical centers in the world. A place like Harvard or Johns Hopkins may excel Mayo in some things, but generally speaking, I believe there is not better place anywhere in the world. It is not possible for any one place to be the best in everything, because no one place can get all the best men and all the best equipment. As for me, Mayo is tops. There is great significance and peace of mind in knowing that you are getting the best to be had in skill, which is the case at Mayo.

Mr. Mays

2. I believe there is absolutely no discrimination when it comes to medical treatment. I believe that the poorest man gets as good a treatment as the richest man; that the peasant gets as fine a treatment as the President of the United States; and that a Negro is as well cared for medically as a white person. Now back to the Clinic. In one I believe this is true of the doctors, and I believe it is true of the nurses. The people throughout the clinic are kind. I haven't met anyone who acted as if they didn't want me around. One feels that he is welcomed and wanted in the Mayo Clinic. I understand that the Mayo brothers made it clear that the Clinic was to serve humanity, irrespective of race or religion. When one has had unpleasant experiences with nurses elsewhere, it is a revelation to see the nurses in the hospitals of Rochester carry on. The least cordial nurse is cordial. This cordiality extends to the young women who serve the desks throughout the Clinic.

3. In the Clinic itself, and in the hospitals of Rochester, I believe that racial discrimination hardly exists; it is certainly reduced to the minimum. I have conviction of discrimination in only one area, which I will return to later. The Clinic and the hospitals lead me to believe that they are as free of prejudice and discrimination as any professional group to be found anywhere.

4. Excepting railroad fare, board and lodging, it is as cheap as local treatment of similar nature; and most people are so situated that they cannot get at home what they can get at Mayo. Excepting the items just mentioned, Mayo may be cheaper than local medical care; certainly cheaper than in many communities.

• • •

AREAS OF DISCRIMINATION

One, if a Negro, is likely to meet discrimination in housing. He is likely to meet this in the hotels and in the private homes that cater to Clinic patients; especially is this true if the person is obviously a Negro. As a general rule, the hotels do not want to take Negroes. A few white homes do not hesitate to take Negroes, whereas, the majority of them cater only to whites. A few places run by Negroes are often crowded to capacity. The placement office at the Clinic almost invariably tries to place Negroes in the homes or hotels run by Negroes. Apparently the Clinic authorities feel that they have done their duty by Negroes when they give them the best they have in the Clinic and in the hospitals. Something needs to be done about the housing situation in Rochester, and if approached with wisdom and courage, I believe something can be done to improve matters.

It is possible for a Negro to run into a restaurant that may not want to serve him. I have experienced such in only a few instances, but I have had the experience. Several years ago, in the Rochester Diet Kitchen, a smiling girl attempted always to seat me in the very back. She did not succeeed.

Now back to the Clinic. In one spot in the Clinic, where everybody gets numbers and where groups of people go in together to be served, I have gotten a number and I have never gone in with a group. I have been through the Clinic five times in twelve years, and it has happened this way five times. I am escorted to my place, and usually after waiting only a few minutes, my name is called and I am served alone. White people may have to wait an hour or more, but in this case, I get preferential treatment, almost immediate service. But I dislike preferential treatment, even when it is in my favor. Although I enjoy the luxury of a drawing room in Lower 13 at the cost of a lower berth, I would prefer to be treated as other passengers—get no more and no less than I pay for. I have evidence to conclude that the preferential treatment obtains only when the Negro is brown enough to be unmistakably Negro. Despite it all, I like Mayo. I believe that one of the ways to live a long time, is to stick close to your home physician and get an occasional check-up at the Mayo Clinic.

There is one thing about Northern discrimination that I abhor. When questioned, the Northern white man nearly always blames Northern discrimination on his Southern white brother. I wish the Northerner had courage and integrity enough to stand on his own bottom; on his own sense of what is fair, and stop dodging behind the South. I believe that often it is a revelation of the Northerner's own prejudice.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL BUILDS NEW ANNEX

BROOKHAVEN — (Special) — Construction of a new wing has been started at the King's Daughters' Hospital for the benefit of negro patients.

Built of brick, the cost is estimated at $20,000.

Newark City Hospital Appoints First Negro

The Peoples Voice New York, N.Y.

NEWARK—In a dramatic surprise pulled by the Newark City Hospital, Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, 59 Hillside pl, was added to the staff at the recommendation of the executive committee, headed by Dr. Edward Sprague. When interviewed, Dr. McCarroll said: "I am very happy. I hope that my appointment will be but the beginning of many appointments of Negroes in our city."

1-12-46

Dr. McCarroll, who is the first Negro doctor to be appointed to the staff, is an outstanding epidemiologist and has served in the city health department since 1932. She will continue to hold her $2,000 a year job there.

Political leaders in Essex County had not an inkling of the move and when interviewed stated that it was one of the best things that happened in recent years and hope it is only the beginning.

Since the City Commissioner elections in May civic groups have overflowed the Commission chambers demanding that Negroes be added to the City Hospital staff. The fight has been a bitter one of several years' duration.

At the vehement insistence of local civic groups, hospital authorities yielded to the extent of putting several Negroes on a "waiting list." This list caused a storm of protest because it was pointed out that the heads of departments could take doctors off the list as they chose and could leave the Negroes on the list until doomsday.

Commissioner Brady, who had a "hands off policy," as far as picking the personnel of the hospitals which he is in charge of, said, "Dr. McCarroll is a very lovely woman and a capable physician with a lot of ability."

1-13-46

Dr. McCarroll is a native of Birmingham, Ala.

Among the five minimun standards which must be met is one which requires medical staff members to be graduates of approved schools, competent and otherwise of worthy character.

First Negro Medic At Newark Hosp. A Woman

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEWARK, N. J.—(ANP)—Dr. E. Mae McCarroll became the first Negro member of the city hospital's medical staff here last week upon recommendation by the hospital's executive committee. She will serve on the protological service staff under Dr. David A. Kraker, vice president of the executive committee.

Sept 26-46

Dr. McCarroll's appointment marks the end of a long civic fight to gain Negro representation on the City hospital's medical staff here and charges of racial prejudice and discrimination were made repeatedly to the city commission. A picket line was thrown around the city hall last July 3.

A native of Birmingham, Dr. McCarroll is unmarried and has been practicing here since 1929. She is a graduate of Talladega college, Fisk university and the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia. She received a master of science degree from Columbia university in 1940.

Newark Hospital on Approved List

Afro American... Baltimore, Md.

NEWARK — For the fifth consecutive year, the Community Hospital was among 11 in Newark to be approved by the American College of Surgeons in the annual rating of institutions meeting its rigid requirements.

James Lewis, superintendent, stated that the hospital falls in the category of those having 25 to 49 beds.

Sat 1-16-46

Meets All Requirements

The report showed that a total of 495 hospitals in this classification were surveyed by the college. Of this number 37.4 per cent are fully approved; 11.8 partially approved, and 50.8 per cent not approved.

GETS "FIRST APPOINTMENT" — The first administrative internship established at Sydenham Hospital, under its new ruling including hospital management in its program of training hospital personnel, was awarded to Frank B. Adair, above, the first Negro to win this recognition in any voluntary hospital in America, it was announced last week.

In making the announcement, David M. Dorin, the Executive Director of the hospital, said that Mr. Adair "was awarded the appointment on the basis of his marked personal and professional qualifications," after completing six months of a fellowship in hospital administration at Sydenham Hospital.

Sun 2-24-46

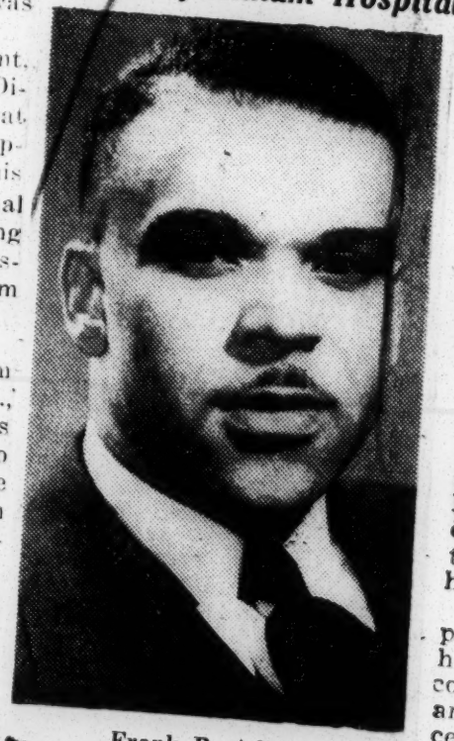
Mr. Adair was graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., where he majored in Economics and Sociology. He then went to Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration at Cambridge, Mass., and afterward taught Business Administration for two years at Langston University, Okla.

Sydenham Hospital announced yesterday that for the first time in history an American voluntary hospital has appointed a Negro an administrative intern in hospital management.

Adair

The appointee is Frank B. Adair, 33, and unmarried, a native of Little Rock, Ark., who lives at 129 W. 121st St. He is the only administrative intern now in training at Sydenham. After a training period lasting perhaps two years, he should be qualified to take over the direction of any hospital.

Administrative Interne At Sydenham Hospital



Frank B. Adair

New York Times New York

Frank B. Adair has been appointed to the first administrative interneship established at Sydenham Hospital, it was announced yesterday under its new plan of including hospital management in its program of training hospital personnel. The announcement said that Mr. Adair was the first Negro to win this recognition in any voluntary hospital in the United States.

New York

David M. Dorin, executive director of the hospital, said that Mr. Adair won the appointment "on the basis of his marked personnel and professional qualifications" after completing six months as a fellow in hospital administration at the hospital. He is an alumnus of Morehouse College, has studied at Harvard and Langston Universities and was formerly chief business officer at Arkansas State College, business manager at Dillard University and production manager and administrative officer at Tuskegee Institute.

Voluntary Interracial Hospital A Success

NEW YORK—Complete success of its operation on a voluntary interracial basis is reported by Sydenham Hospital at the close of the second year of its inter-racial program, according to a biennial report of progress just made by Harry C. Oppenheimer, President of Sydenham Hospital, 565 Manhattan avenue.

The hospital held a three-day program of special events which started Monday, January 14, the second anniversary of its interracial program.

STEADY PROGRESS NOTED

Since the start of its interracial program, the number of Sydenham Hospital's white patients has shown a 25 percent increase, and both the administrative and medical staffs of the hospital, consisting of both Negroes and whites, have been enlarged, said Mr. Oppenheimer.

Twenty-four Negro physicians, as well as many Negro nurses and specialists are now members of the Hospital's medical staff, and in the past year a Negro chief housekeeper, chief dietician and executive secretary have been added to the hospital's administrative staff.

During the past year, Mr. Oppenheimer reports Sydenham has inaugurated a two-year course in hospital administration, and the first student to be accepted for this course is a 31-year old Negro, native of Oklahoma and Harvard graduate. No similar course for training in hospital administration is available to Negroes, according to Mr. Oppenheimer.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

During the past year, two new medical appointments have been made at Sydenham Hospital. Dr. Roy B. Henline, president of the County Medical Society of New York, has been named as chief of the hospital's urological service. Dr. I. W. Oljenick, formerly of the Rockefeller Institute, has been appointed chief of the hospital's neuro-surgical department.

Also, during the past year, Dr. Henry Craig Fleming was elected to the presidency of Sydenham Hospital Medical Board.

Mr. Oppenheimer announces that Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, attending gynecologist of the staff and member of the executive committee of the Sydenham Hospital Medical Board, the first Negro physician to occupy a similar post in any voluntary hospital. Dr. Murray has also recently been elected as Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the second Negro to receive this honor.

1-26-46

DID NOT SUFFER FROM WAR MANPOWER SHORTAGE

The Sydenham Hospital biennial report states that during the past two years, the hospital was not handicapped by a lack of nurses or doctors, and unlike most other hospitals, was not forced at any time to close off wards or parts of wards. Sydenham's continuance of normal operation in spite of war-time conditions was attributed by Mr. Oppenheimer to the hospital's ability to draw upon Negro nurses, physicians and staff.

PREJUDICES VANISH

Fifty-seven percent of the hospital's cases during the past two years were city and free cases, according to the report.

Mr. Oppenheimer attributes the success of Sydenham Hospital's interracial program to the high standards of medical service offered in the hospital, and to his belief that this consideration ranks foremost in patient's choice of a hospital.

"A sick person knows no racial prejudices and seeks only the best possible medical treatment," he said.

Hospital Addition Begun; Colored Surgeon on Staff

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 12-20-46

New York, Dec. Special—Work has been begun on a $1,000,000 addition to St. Catherine's General Hospital, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters here. Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, one of the first Negroes admitted as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is a member of the hospital's staff.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
1-12-46

Mrs. Smith is the daughter of F. by the United Hospital Fund, and Morris Murray, who is associated the Greater New York Fund. In with his brother in the Murray addition, a group of representa-Brothers Printing company, an old tive men and women, comprising and established business in the na-a cross section of all the major tion's capital. business, social, racial and re-She was formerly married to gious interests of the country Clifford V. Smith, principal of the have organized the Sydenham hos-for two Armstrong night school and teach-pital Fund through which all in-she was er in the Phelps Vocational school dividuals of the city are offered govern- Her two sons, Clifford Jr., and and opportunity to subscribe. two years, William, attend Bannecker Jr. feature high school. Mrs. Smith now makes her home in New York. The Sydenham hospital is 52 versity years old, and is housed in a mod-direc- ern 11-story building in a locality "In the where, according to the figures compiled by the Neighbor-nt po- hood Development, Inc., the mor-to find tality rate is 36 per cent higher groundanding than the average for all of Greater New York. e rare minis- It is a Grade A voluntary hospi-tment tal, and is fully accredited by the en a American College of Surgeons, and the sponsoring organization eight egroes the N. Y. State Department of So- years, will be the supervisor in ous- cial Welfare. It accepts for treat-

CENTER IS DEDICATED BY HEALTH SERVICE

News York Amsterdam, 71-1

The Metropolitan Health Service, a

D. C. Woman Wins Executive Post In N. Y. Inter-Racial Hospital

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—The Sydenham Hospital of New York has appointed Jean Murray Smith of Washington its new executive secretary, demonstrating that Negro personnel will be employed in the hospital at whatever levels and in whatever capacities they qualify.

Sydenham is the first voluntary hospital in the country to abolish the color line and make the entire institution inter-racial. Qualified Negroes are employed as staff doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians and in other capacities.

The Sydenham policy was adopted by the board of trustees, comprised of 19 white persons and six Negroes, on December 20, 1943. The extent of integration since that time is indicated by figures. There are 23 Negro physicians on the regular hospital staff out of a total of 158 now regularly in attendance.

Out of a group of 12 internes, two are Negroes. There are 25 white nurses and 31 Negroes, someone with unusual background and experience in understanding coupled with the rare combination of such an important position, choice of hospital administrative ability.

The appointment has been a credit to Sydenham hospital in having served as supervisor at Freedmen's hospital here for the past two years. Prior to that time she was employed by the Federal government for five years. For two years she was employed as a feature writer for a local newspaper. She is a graduate of Howard university.

Commenting on the appointment, Dr. David M. Dorin, executive director of the hospital, said, "In the figures compiled by the Neighbor-Service Society, dedicated yesterday than the average for all of Greater New York. The Sydenham hospital is subsidized in part by the United Hospital Fund, and has been granted the operation both paying and free patients. The hospital is a Grade A voluntary hospital, and is fully accredited by the American College of Surgeons, and the sponsoring organization eight years, will be the supervisor in charge of the Community Health Service, a unit of the Community Service Society, dedicated yesterday its new quarters in the Pythian Building, 9141 Madison Avenue. The service previously was conducted at 25 West 125th Street. Miss Mary Lasker, who has been with the June South, has been appointed executive secretary to the post well qualified, and whites can work harmoniously in

charge.

The Community Service Society also operates the Harlem River Tuberculosis Service in the Harlem River Houses, 54½ Macomba Place, and five other centers in Manhattan and the Bronx. The newly dedicated center was named for the late Robert R. Moton, former president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Cooperative agreements with public and private hospitals, clinics and Hospitals have been reached, Miss Alta E. Dines, director of the society's nursing service, said. More than $35,000 will be allotted for the work. Fri 4-12-46

The center will be staffed by two physicians and nine graduate nurses. It will employ a secretarial staff, and starts with a case load of nearly five hundred, two-thirds of whom are under 21 years of age.

NEW TUMOR CLINIC IS SERVING HARLEM

The ——— Times

A tumor clinic in four rooms of the out-patient department of Harlem Hospital, Lenox Avenue and 136th Street, was dedicated yesterday by Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, Commissioner of Hospitals, at a reception at the institution attended by 150 persons.

The clinic and a cancer prevention clinic, which will be placed in operation shortly, have modern X-ray therapy equipment valued at $20,000. Dr. Bernecker described the additions to the hospital as "another forward step in our program to give Harlem the finest and most complete hospital facilities possible." New York, N.Y.

The tumor clinic can handle fifty patients daily. Although yesterday marked the formal opening, Dr. Bernecker said the clinic had been in operation since early this month, with sessions Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

"Prior to the opening of this clinic," he said, "it was necessary for Harlem patients to be referred for treatment to Bellevue and other hospitals. It is our hope that when service gets under way at the cancer prevention clinic there will be evening sessions so as to provide maximum service for residents of this community." Fri. 10-25-46

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Director of Surgery at Harlem Hospital, commended the commissioner for his anti-discrimination policies. He declared that Dr. Bernecker had "placed qualified Negro doctors in all municipal hospitals and has abolished discriminatory practices in nurses' schools in city hospitals."

Wolfgang S. Schwabacher, representing the City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem and the Harlem Division of the New York City Cancer Committee, asserted that his committee would finance the planned clinic.

Public Hospitals in N.Y. Under SCAD, Carter Says

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Public hospitals maintained by city or state come within the jurisdiction of the State Commission Against Discrimination, according to Elmer A. Carter, commission member, speaking before the Queens Clinic Society at its dinner meeting in Jamaica, Long Island. 4-20-46

Pointing out that private hospitals not operated for profit might be beyond reach of the enforcement powers of the commission, Mr. Carter observed that there should be a higher law in the hearts of men which should eliminate this unfair practice.

Lack of Opportunities

"If it is true that the mortality of colored is inordinately high, it can be ascribed in part to the lack of colored physicians' opportunity for clinical experience due to race," said the commissioner.

"The assumption is that the severe intellectually-disciplined qualifications for the practice of medicine guarantees that only men and women of exceptional ability may be found in this profession. 4-20-46

Racial Bias is Ignorance

"It is generally believed that racial prejudice and discrimination are the products of ignorance. When we find them thriving in fields such as medicine and the nursing profession occupied by the highest intelligence, it is shocking.

"Such discrimination," he added, "cannot be defended on any count and it is particularly true of the nursing profession, for the history of the old South at least is in a large measure, the history of the ministrations of colored women to the plantation aristocracy and its descendants."

Harlem Again In The News

Atlanta Daily World

We have not heard or read much about Harlem since Lady Astor made a broadside against its morals some 8 or 10 weeks ago. But this week, Ralph Martin, writing in the New Republic, gives a graphic description of a great missionary effort in social service through the patient genius and love of one Dr. Frederic Wortman, who, despite discouragement from his profession and the cold indifference of the New State Department of Social Welfare, has succeeded in organizing the Lafargue Clinic.

Atlanta Ga.

Before this clinic was born in New York about two months ago, the writer points out, there was nothing and nobody for the mentally sick Negro. It all started 15 years ago as a dream, he says, a dream based on an idea that psychoanalysis and psychotherapy are not the private property of the rich but the common property of the peopie.

Distressed by the extreme scarcity of a suitable and available location, it remained for Dr. Wertman to appeal to Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, who permitted the use of two small rooms, free of course. Patients began to crowd in before they washed the windows or swept the floors. The news spread fast and every Tuesday and Friday evenings, the people were waiting. One paragraph will suffice: 6-9-46

"They were just people with troubles, all kinds of troubles,real,practical troubles piled on top of psychotic ones. People who were frustrated because they lived in the rotten tenements of a dirty, filthy iron bound ghetto; because they went to war to fight for a democracy they didn't have; because their kids had no place to play and were forming gangs; because their skin was black.

"They were people pressed down into a feeling of miserable helpfulness, pressed down so far that they were physically and mentally sick and tired of living."

CP Gives $500 to Sydenham Campaign

The New York State Board of the Communist Party today joined thousands of New Yorkers in contributing to the "Save Our Sydenham" campaign with a check for $500.

The hispital, the only interracial voluntary institution of its kind in the United States. is desperately in need of $300,000 to keep the doors open and continue to service the 500,000 citizens of this community of West Harlem.

The total amount raised today is less than $100,000. Three times that amount is immediately needed to guarantee the people of Harlem a hospital with full facilities and ambulance service.

In a letter to William G. Lord, treasurer of the hospital, Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Board, stated he was confident that a total of $300,000 will be raised by direct appeal.

Thompson's letter to Lord read:

Upon report and motion of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis the State Board of the Communist Party has voted to donate $500 to the drive to keep Sydenham Hospital open. Enclosed find check for that amount.

We are acutely conscious of the fact that our donation represents only one percent of the sum immediately required by Sydenham Hospital. We are confident, however, that the other 99 percent, as well as the total of $300,000 ultimately required, will be raised by your direct appeal to the community.

In our judgement your confidence in going not only to a few wealthy philanthropists but to the great masses of the people and, in the first instance, to the organized labor movement, is well-merited. Labor and all other democratic-minded people see in Sydenham Hospital's interracial policy a symbol of the democracy for which all progressive Americans, Negro and white, fight.

We are of course aware that one small hospital with a good policy is by no means a solution to the medical needs of our great community. For this passage of legislation like the Wagner-Murray-Dingell health bill and a vigorous fight to wipe out the abominable Jimcrow system throughout public and private hospitals are needed.

It is precisely to help carry on such a fight that the existence of Sydenham must be assured.

Sydenham has proven that Negro and white physicians and administrators can work together to administer to the community. Sydenham has become, in its own way, a great national answer to the abomnation of Bilboism. Sydenham has become a moral yardstick by which all similar institutions can be judged.

More power and a long and useful life to you!

Sincerely,
N. Y. State Board
Communist Party
Robert Thompson
(chairman)

PUBLIC SAVES AMBULANCE SERVICE AT SYDENHAM

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.
Mon. 12-9-46

David M. Dorin, director of the Sydenham Hospital announced yesterday that hospital ambulances would continue to operate as a result of the contributions that have poured in from New York citizens.

Dorin declared, "One week ago today we were making plans to cut off ambulance service, close our out-patient department, and eliminate our wards. Since we made our appeal $76,496 has come in and more is on the way. We feel now that the hospital will live."

INHERITED DEBT

Sydenham, the only voluntary inter-racial institution of its kind in the United States, inherited a debt of $150,000 when the interracial board took over the management.

While the hospital has maintained itself financially during the past three years it has been unable to obtain sufficient money to pay off the debt. Dorin said an additional $150,000 is needed to replace worn out and antiquated equipment which received extreme usage during the war.

Clubs, organizations, churches, and trade unions are taking up collections and six theater managers have offered their houses for benefits. Dorin pointed out however, These theater offers cannot be accepted unless organizations will agree to handle ticket sales."

Joining in the city's increasing support for the hospital, Saul Mills, secretary of the N. Y. CIO, has sent a letter to all CIO unions appealing for a collection of funds for Sydenham.

"If Sydenham closed," Mills said, "a truly democratic public institution will die for lack of support from the people who believe in equal treatment for all." Mills suggested that wherever possible the unions make direct contributions from their treasuries.

Sydenham, which has a collective bargaining agreement with Local 444, CIO United Public Workers, is the only hospital in the city which gives semi-private or private hospital accommodations to Negroes without question. It is the only hospital in the country with a staff of Negro and white doctors and nurses and it serves a section of Harlem where the mortality rate is higher than anywhere else in the city.

$300,000 Needed From Friends to to Meet Debts

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Old Donors, Foundations Refused Support When Success Dawned, Staff Stands Fast

NEW YORK—Unless Sydenham Hospital, the only privately operated interracial hospital in the country, can raise $300,000 within the next few weeks, it will be forced to close its doors, declared David M. Dorin, white, executive director, last week.

"The board of directors has decided that our only step is to appeal to the common man who is being served by the hospital," he asserted. Sat. 12-7-46

"While we are a local institution serving 500,000 people in the community, our work is national in scope because it was here that the cure for cancer in race relations was discovered."

Unique Features

Sydenham's features are unique, since it is the only hospital of its kind where colored and whites work together in all departments as nurses, physicians, engineers, laboratory technicians, ambulance drivers, dieticians, laundry workers and housekeepers.

Twenty-five of its doctors are colored, as well as 16 of its interns. Colored patients are allowed in the semi-private and private rooms, and all patients are intermingled.

Besides, it is the only private hospital which has white patients which permit colored internes to train there.

History Recalled

The hospital's poor financial condition has been precarious, and hug like the sword of Damocles over the staff ever since its reorganization as an interracial hospital, Mr. Dorin explained.

'When, in Dec. 1943, the old board of directors was approached by a group of public-minded citizens desiring to set up an interracial hospital, they agreed with the proviso that the new directors would assume all outstanding obligations amounting to over $150,000.

"At that time, Sydenham was in a dilapidated condition with 68 Board of Health violations chalked up against it.

Food Supplies Came First

"When the new group took over, they decided to raise $200,000. However, they were faced with the dilemna of either paying off the food and medical supply dealers or using the money to rehabilitate the hospital."

The new board decided that its policy would be to first make Sydenham a good hospital with an excellent medical and educational program.

"If this was done," Mr. Dorin staid, "we felt that the interracial idea would automatically succeed. The result was that Sydenham was proclaimed one of the finest equipped hospitals in the United States.

Success Riled Donors

"This, however, caused the following situation to occur: The individual donors and foundations all refused any contributions to liquidate old debts. Consequently, last week the dealers got together and demanded to be paid off immediately.

"We haven't the money, and we must raise $150,000 to pay up these bad debts and another $150,000 to continue our operations."

He stated that if Sydenham is closed, it would throw colored medical education back a hundred years.

Public Answering Call

Since issuing an appeal to the public on Nov. 27, his office has been swamped with more than 300 letters containing contributions. Individual phone calls have been received from people offering their services gratis in any capacity imaginable.

Mr. Dorin told the AFRO that the aevrage donation ranged from $1 to $500.

One check for $100 was received from a Jewish doctor while AFRO reporters were present. A group of boys brought in a brown paper bag containing $1.59 in pennies and nickels.

Personnel Stand Pat

Hospital employees have offered to contribute their two weeks' salary to finance a dance at a Harlem armory, at which a 1947 Buick will be given away free as a door prize.

They have also pledged themselves to find 100,000 people to whom they will each sell a $1 ticket for an interracial benefit show to be held at Madison Square Garden in May for the hospital.

Mr. Dorin is positive the public won't let Sydenham down. It is not only a good hospital that serves a vital need in the Harlem community, but it is a living symbol of interracial relations.

SYDENHAM SERVICES GO ON

Donations Enable Hospital to Keep Ambulances Rolling

The Times

As a result of an outpouring of contributions by the public, ambulances of Sydenham Hospital, a voluntary inter-racial hospital, will continue to roll through the streets of Harlem, it was announced yesterday by David M. Dorin, director. New York, N. Y.

"One week ago today," he said, "we were planning to cut off ambulance service, close our out-patient department and eliminate our wards. We found since then that the public would not permit us to do these things. Since we made our appeal, $76,496 has poured in, more is on the way, and we know that the hospital will live." Mon. 12-9-46

Mr. Dorin said the hospital had inherited a debt of more than $150,000 when the inter-racial board took over the management. While the hospital has maintained itself financially during the last three years, it has been unable to pay off the debt. An additional $150,000 is needed, Mr. Dorin said, to replace worn-out equipment.

Sydenham, situated at Manhattan Ave., between 123d St. and 124th St., has to raise $50,000 in the next month, and $250,000 shortly after that, if it is to remain open.

Unique features about Sydenham are:

•It is the only privately run interracial hospital in the country.

• It is the only privately run voluntary inter-racial hospital, David M. Dorin, executive director of Sydenham Hospital in Harlem, told the country which has white patients which allows Negro

Inter-Racial Hospital Asks Labor's Aid

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.
11-29-46

...ple" and organized labor, ...made our appeal, $76,496 has poured in, more is on the way, and we know that the hospital will live." Mon. 12-9-46

...Whether the only ... in the country which has ...ham hospital in Harlem, ...told the hospital in the country which has white patients which allows Negro ...ds on the "small peo- Daily Worker yesterday.

interns and doctors to train. Twenty-five of their doctors and three of their sixteen interns are Negroes.

• Negro and white persons work together in all sections of the hospitals. They are to be found working side by side as nurses, ambulance drivers, engineers, laboratory technicians, dieticians, house-keeping, laundry workers and X-ray technicians.

• Not one person, Negro or white, ever refused to enter the hospital as a patient when they were told that they were going to be in a ward with a patient of the opposite color.

Six persons on its 23-member board are Negroes. Ferdinand Smith secretary of the National Maritime Union is one of them.

Before Sydenham opened in December, 1943, doctors in Harlem had few places to take their Negro patients who were able to afford hospitalization, other than a few small non-accredited hospitals.

The only hospital until then was Harlem Hospital, a city institution, which served all Harlem. This hospital had to care for the most discriminated, therefore the poorest, and the sickest section of New York's population. Harlem leads the city in tuberculosis rates.

Sydenham, Dorin told us, is a Grade A hospital, accredited by the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association and the American College of Surgeons.

A modernized hospital with 209 beds, and 44 bassinets., it admits public, semi-private and private patients.

Last year it had 6,400 bed patients, as well as 30,200 persons who visited the out-patient department.

Fifty-seven per cent of the patients who entered couldn't afford to pay. The city subsidizes Sydenham $4.50 a day for each non-paying patient, although the cost to the hospital is $7.99.

"If our hospital is forced to close, it will throw Negro medical education back a hundred years," said Dorin, former director of Beth Israel hospital and a fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

"Maybe," he mused, we're going too far ahead." "But if we raise the money, it shows the people want it."

"But the money," he emphasized will have to come from the little people and the labor unions. "All they give me on Park Ave. is a pat on the back. Why, we raised more money in a small church in Harlem than all the people on Park Ave. have given us.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, has promised to bring the hospital's appeal to the CIO executive board, and Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has promised aid, said Dorin.

The general workers in the hospital who belong to local 444 of the CIO hospital Workers Union are running a dance with a 1947 door-prize to raise money. The 240 visiting doctors are also helping.

Needs $300,000 to Keep Its Doors Open

This is Sydenham Hospital in Harlem, only private interracial hospital in NYC, which may have to close its doors unless it can raise $50,000 within the next 30 days and an additional $250.000 later.

New York (Sydenham Hospital)

More Contributors to Sydenham

PM previously has printed 8325 names of contributors to Sydenham Hospital, and here's a partial list of additional donors. More will be published Thursday.

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AN EDITORIAL — About Gretl and Sydenham

PM New York, N.Y.

I see by the newspapers that the U. S. Army of Occupation in Germany has practically been turned into a Santa Claus for German children. Officers and GIs and dependents have found time to collect and to donate hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of candy, clothing and gifts for the offspring of our former enemies on the theory that the spirit of giving—insofar as it affects children—should recognize no national boundaries.

That is, of course, altogether all right as far it goes. After all it is no fault of Gretl Mutschmann, aged 5, of the town of Oberpfaffenhofen in Bavaria, that her father was an *Obergruppenfuehrer* in the SS who used to kill other little children, with names like Hacek and Finklestein and Moscicki, just for the hell of it. *Tues. 12-24-46*

But it is also true (as I pointed out in an editorial written from Germany just about a year ago) that the list of the Christmas needy is a long one these days, and I think that I am guilty only of careful understatement when I say that on this list the children whom *Obergruppenfuehrer* Mutschmann would have destroyed, could he have reached them, rank at least as high as little Gretl.

Among these children, for instance, is little John Kochinski, who had no more choice over who were to be his father and mother than Gretl. It was very lucky that Johnny was born on this side of the ocean, because his parents happen to be Jewish.

Similarly, Robert Bovian, who is very small and very black, got his color not from choice but from something that scientists call *genes*. And there's little Donna Toyota, who would not pass *Obergruppenfuehrer* Mutschmann's color test because she is yellow, having been born in this country of Japanese parents (the Nazis nominated the Japanese as "honorary Aryans" for the duration of the war only). And there is also little Pete Aporto, whose eyes are too big and black, and whose white skin has too much of an underlay of Latin duskiness, to have endeared him to our *Obergruppenfuehrer*, who in any case would have no use for a Puerto Rican Catholic.

The Jewish Kochinski, and the Negro Bovian, and the yellow Toyota, and the swarthy Aporto are all patients at Sydenham Hospital, the voluntary interracial institution which does not quite share Mutschmann's ideas on children or on grown-ups either. In fact, just to add a fillip to the Sydenham-Mutschmann rivalry, so to speak, I would like to add that the hospital at the moment is also taking care of little Peter Freytag, who is a white, Protestant little American of German descent whom Mutschmann would have been very happy to clasp to his bloody bosom, had he but the chance to do so.

Having made these obvious points, I hope I will be forgiven if I now draw the obvious conclusion: That if little Gretl rates hundreds of thousands of American dollars with which to enrich her Christmas, surely—and again I seek deliberately to understate the case—little Bobby and Johnny and Donna and the two little Petes at Sydenham deserve *at least as much.* *12-24-46*

You can see that they get it by helping in Sydenham's current drive to collect the funds it needs to stay open. If you have never given before, give now. If you have given once, give again—and again, and again, and again.

For Sydenham, the only voluntary interracial hospital in the country, is of course more than a single institution. It is even more than the embodiment of the Christmas spirit. It is, in the last analysis, the hope of the world.

—VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN.

Efforts to save the Hospital that "is a living day-to-day demonstration that all peoples can work together."

Radio Station WHN will pay tribute to the PM-Sydenham drive tomorrow when the Morey Amsterdam and Gloom Dodgers program will devote time to the story of the

Fund to Save Sydenham Tops $200,000

The drive to save Sydenham, the nation's only voluntary interracial hospital, passed the $200,000 mark yesterday as the fund was swelled by $31,021, including an anonymous contribution of $25,000.

PM first publicized Sydenham's plight on Thanksgiving morning and since then contributions from great and small, known and unknown, have poured in day after day to keep Sydenham going. The $300,000 needed to wipe out a deficit that has threatened its existence.

Sydenham's Christmas and that of thousands of New Yorkers would

hut $89,838 are still needed to insure Sydenham's preservation.

As Christmas approached, the dent in the deficit, a tremendous de hospital had received $210,162 of the

1 shopping day till Christmas

William G. Lord, Treas.
Sydenham Hospital
656 Manhattan Ave.,
New York, 27, N. Y.

I enclose $_____ to help keep Sydenham hospital open.

Name _____

Address _____

(Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes)

RALPH ARNOLD plays the part of Frederic in a benefit performance for Sydenham Hospital of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Pirates of Penzance* Thursday night at the Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal St. (GRamercy 7-9894.) The co-operative company is giving 100 per cent of the receipts to the hospital.

WILLIE BRYANT, master of ceremonies of the Mutual Network's "Harlem Hospitality Club," takes time out to play Santa in the Sydenham pediatric ward. His Wednesday program has been helping the drive to save Sydenham.

One World

Dear Sir:

I should like to at this time extend my sincere thanks and congratulations to you and your wonderful staff with regard to the drive to keep Sydenham Hospital in operation. Your constant efforts are entirely responsible for arousing the admirable co-operation the public has shown.

Sydenham is a symbol of "One World." It is a living example of all creeds and colors working and living together peaceably. While this organization is a small scale "One World," it gives wide-range encouragement to the further promotion of a "One World" which will not only consist of a single organization, but actually all the inhabitants of the world regardless of culture who will at this time maintain harmonious relations practicing religious, political and social freedoms.

May the doors of Sydenham forever remain open!

JUDITH R. SCHECHTER
New York

They Also Helped Save Sydenham

PM New York, N.Y. Wed. 1-1-47

The "Save Our Sydenham" fund has reached $256,000, counting in the $15,660.65 received yesterday. PM previously has printed 10,435 names of contributors, and here are additional ones. More names will be published in subsequent editions.

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Phillips, O. H..... 5
Pinkney, Emil E..... 2
Plattner, M. 5
Posner, Mr. & Mrs. Herb 2
Pressberger, Miriam 1
Probitsky, M. 2
Quinn, Mrs. E..... 1
Quinn, Edward R..... 1
Rabinowitz, Anna R. S... 1
Rabkin, Charles T..... 5
Rand, H. 3
Rayos Club 5
Reingold, Samuel 1
Rodriques, Sarah & David 2
Rosen, Barbara L..... 2
Rosen, Samuel 2
Rosenberg, Barnet 10
Rosenbaum, Peter D..... 2
Rosenberg(Howard 5
Rubin, Ethel 2
Rubenstein, H. 20
Sandler, Samuel 5
Schiff, Blanche 5
Schneidman, Mr. & Mrs. 2
Schuyler, Mary 1
Secofsky, Mr. & Mrs. E. 5
Shanes, Mr. & Mrs. S.... 2
Shapiro, Rose 7
Shatzkin, Doris 3
Shemin, Jacob 3
Shaw, Mrs. Yetta..... 2
Sichel, Mrs. Ercur..... 3
Siegel, L. P. 2
Sikoff, Mr. & Mrs. I.... 3
Silvera, Mrs. Doris..... 5
Sitomer, Mindel & family 5
Smith, Dr. Norman..... 10
Snapper, Mr. S. B..... 5
Sonntag, Y. 20
Sperber, Leo 5
Stall, E. 10
Stanley, Harold 10
Steig, Donald & parents. 5
Stein, Ethel R..... 1
Stephens, Mrs. Inez..... 7
Stickler, M. 5
Stoff, James & Robert... 3
Sugarman, S. and H..... 10
Swernoff, Lola 1
Switzen, P. L..... 1
The Taylors 4
Taylor, Dr. St. Elmo E... 25
Troskin, Mr. & Mrs. W... 5
U. P. W. Local 1, Chapt. 67 10
Urshansky, L. 3
Vargz, J. W..... 1
Wattman, Mrs. E..... 2
Weinberg, Max 10
Weiser, Mrs. Jeanne..... 1
Weissberg 5
Woltz, Mr. & Mrs. Jack. 2
Zorfas, Irene 1
Zwerling, H. 2

BRONX

Barouch, Lucille 5
Brash family 8
Brick, R. 5
Brodach, Philip 2
Church, G. 1
Davis, Jacob 1
Efrein, Mrs. F..... 1
Forman, Joseph 5
Frank, Jerry 1
Hartman, A. 1
Hassman, Harriett 1
Hauptsejeon, W. 2
Herzberg, L. 3
Hirsch, L. 3
Hymowitz, H. 5
Jacobs, Harriet 1
Jacobs, S. 2
Kasman, Mike 10
Koulish family 10
Kramer, J. P..... 10
Landesman, Jr., Mrs. H. 5
Lash, Dr. S. L..... 5
Lebish, I. 2
Levy, D. 2
Levy, Louis 1
Pulin, Harry A..... 5
Raisen, Morton 5
Rosenbloom, Beatrice 2
Rosensweig, N. A..... 2
Sear, Isaac 2
Silbiger, D. 1
Weissman, George 3
Trohman, Tillie S..... 5
Titefsky, Ray 2
Yalowitz, N. 2.15

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 12-30-46

Sydenham Hospital's drive for funds gets a boost from *We the People*, the radio show. At the mike with the program's Milo Boulton last night were Jo List, the 14-year-old Park Avenue girl, and Robert Baker, 11, of Harlem. Jo raised $437 among her friends to help save the hospital. Robert brought in 618 pennies he had been saving to buy his mother a Christmas gift. The drive raised $5900 over the week end for a total of $237,239.38. Still to go: $62,760.62. PM will publish another list of contributors tomorrow. Contributions should be sent to William G. Lord, treasurer, Sydenham Hospital, 565 Manhattan Ave.

Photo by Bernie Aumuller, PM

William G. Lord, Treas.
Sydenham Hospital
565 Manhattan Ave.,
New York, 27, N. Y.

PM

I enclose $_____ to help keep Sydenham Hospital open.

Name _____

Address _____

(Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes)

Jewish Congress Joins Drive for Sydenham

PM New York N. Y.
Wed. 12-11-46

By Gene De Poris

Contributions for the fund to save Sydenham Hospital reached $98,017 last night. Total for the day was $7942.

It neared $100,000 through the magnificent response of PM readers' rally to this newspaper's appeal to keep the hospital from shutting down.

The PM appeal, first published on Thanksgiving Day, warned that unless a $300,000 deficit could be met, Sydenham, the only interracial voluntary hospital in the country, would be forced to close.

Thirteen days have passed. Thirteen hectic days in which the hospital's ambulance service was saved from being eliminated as a drastic economy measure, as contributors relentlessly pushed the fund one third of the way to the goal.

But twice the effort, and $200,000 more, are still needed for the hospital to guarantee its existence.

Yesterday the American Jewish Congress joined the fight in an appeal to its national membership to support Sydenham.

Calling upon its 400,000 members to contribute gifts of money to Sydenham for Chanukah, a holiday when Jewish people traditionally exchange gifts, David W. Petegorsky, executive director of the AJC, pointed out in the *Congress Weekly* that the appeal was the logical extension of the Congress's own work in overcoming racial discrimination.

"Nothing is as effective as a living experiment," he said. "One Sydenham Hospital is equivalent to all the inter-racial meetings and talks held all over the country in which people are told to live like brothers."

At the same time, a Masonic district in Manhattan is sending reprints of PM's Thanksgiving Day story of Sydenham's plight to 5000 of its members, requesting contributions.

Yesterday also brought a check for $100 from the students of Seward Park High School. This school is attended by children of the many nationalities squeezed into the Lower East Side.

Although the students are mostly underprivileged kids, the money was raised within an hour after Class 7-10 began to solicit the funds.

Dr. Woolf Colzin, school principal, pointed out that Sydenham and Seward had a lot in common, interracially: 12-11-46

"Our kids work and play together with no banners of race or creed to separate them," he said.

Hats Off! PM

New York, N.Y.

PM takes its hat off today to one of its own reporters—Gene De Poris. Gene is the man who is doing most of the work in telling our readers the facts about Sydenham Hospital—the facts which have led to an outpouring of support unprecedented in journalistic history.

To De Poris, whose life has become a mad scramble since PM started its campaign, we say:

Hats Off. Wed. 12-11-46

Sydenham Hospital

The battle to save Sydenham Hospital of New York City, only interracial voluntary hospital in the U.S. where colored and white patients are given equal care by doctors and nurses of both races, must go on.

While almost $60,000 of a needed $300,000 had been raised last week, the fight to keep this symbol of democracy from closing its doors is still far from won.

Contributions from individuals and groups in 25 States and from Canada have made it possible for the hospital to continue its ambulance service. The ambulance men volunteered to work free for two weeks and even to buy gasoline out of their own pockets to keep the service going, and nurses and other employees not only volunteered to work gratis, but also from their small earnings, made contributions.

Much credit goes to the newspaper PM for its part in publicizing Sydenham's plight and urging contributions.

Times New York N.Y.

The Sydenham situation is not purely a local matter; it is a matter which should concern us all, wherever we are and whatever our station. Heaven knows we could use a score of Sydenhams throughout the nation and still have need of more. 12-11-46

With the Christmas season upon us, here is an excellent cause to which you can contribute. Send your dollars to William G. Lord, treasurer, Sydenham Hospital, 565 Manhattan Ave., New York 27, N.Y., and you won't regret it.

Hats Off!

PM

The students at Horace Mann-Lincoln School have joined with PM in the fight to save Sydenham Hospital The Dec. 18th issue of their four-page weekly newspaper, Highlights, *devotes a full page—with pictures—to a story about Sydenham and the important place it has in the community in which Horace Mann-Lincoln also is situated. Headline on the* Highlights *story: "Sydenham Must Be Saved." To the editorial board of* Highlights *and to the entire Horace Mann-Lincoln student body:*

New York, N.Y.
Hats Off! Fri. 12-20-46

From The Readers

PM New York, N.Y. Mon. 12-30-46

Class A

To me, interracial hospitals are not just something to read about I have had Class A experience in one.

During the war I acted as Nurses' Aide at Episcopal Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in Washington, D. C. I not only worked with colored nurses but did my duties in the men's and women's colored wards. My adjustment worried me. As I am a confirmed Virginian and Southerner I felr somewhat anti-Negro, but in terrificly short order I changed my way of thi thinking, The colored nurses were extremely capable, pleasant to converse with, and highly intelligent, Frankly, I preferred nursing colored patient to white ones. They we: were never impatient, a always full of thanks, ready with a smile and polite word. There wa: was never grouchiness or ill-humor.

To institutions and people like these, I s: say, God Bless You.

Jean Ransom Brandt
Hatboro, Pa.

Robeson Heads Group To Aid Sydenham

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Formation of an Emergency Committee of the Arts for Sydenham Hospital with Paul Robeson as chairman and Eric Bernay, president of Keynote Recordings as co-chairman, was announced today, with the Committee scheduling a benefit program for the hospital at Town Hall, Saturday, Jan. 11, 11:30 p. m.

Richard Dyer-Bennet, Tom Glazer, Ella Logan, Zero Mostel, Phil Foster, La Martinque comedy star and Mimi Benzell, young soprano star of the Metropolitan Opera have already offered their services. Jan. 12-31-46

from the thankful father.
SYDENHAM GETS $220,000
Due Today

my child taken happens it will be on your con-
negro interne," he science." Mon. 12-2-46

David M. Dorin, executive direc- "I don't want my
tor of Sydenham Hospital tells care of by a Negro
this story about the inter-racial insisted. New York
institution: "You can have a wh
A frantic father of a two- if you want," the direct
month-old child suffering from "but he isn't trained as
diarrhea rushed up to Dorin: Negro interne. And

Month Ago Seeks $300,000. New York, N.Y. Fri.
Sydenham Hospital, Harlem in-
ter-racial institution, 565 Manhat-

Negro Interne Pulled Daily Worker
His Kid Through

tan Avenue, has raised about $220,000 of the $300,000 it needs to continue operation, it was announced yesterday by David M. Dorin, executive director. Preliminary Christmas gifts totaled $4,000.

"As a result of the generous public response," Mr. Dorin said, "the hospital is well on the road to security." A month ago the hospital announced it was facing shutdown because of lack of funds. 12-27-46

Interracial Hospital Faces Financial Crisis

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By LILLIAN SCOTT
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—The nation's only voluntary interracial hospital, Sydenham Hospital here, revealed last week the imminent possibility of closing its doors unless $300,000 is raised in 30 days.

Meeting the press last Wednesday, David M. Dorin, executive director of the institution, explained that when Sydenham began its interracial policy in 1943, it inherited obsolete equipment and a $150,000 debt to medical supply dealers. Sat. 12-7-46

The hospital's board decided to replace the equipment to ensure adequate service and carried the debt. The financial situation of the hospital was brought to a head when the dealers recently demanded immediate payment.

Tells Of Ratio

Located in the heart of Harlem, the 200-bed hospital is staffed on a completely interracial basis from the professional level to maintenance workers and serves Negro and white patients. One aspect of the financial dilemma is the opinion held by some Harlemites that Sydenham should not hold its ratio of Negro and white patients strictly on a 30 to 70 ratio, respectively as it now tries to do.

Talking to the Chicago Defender after the financial announcements, Dorin admitted there had been some question on that score. He said, "The board decided to set up a sort of 'invisible ratio' of one-third white, one-third Negro, and one-third of whatever comes, in dealing with patients and employees." Defender

Questioned further he stated that the interracial group had taken over a hospital with all white employees and mostly all white patients. After a number of Negroes had been employed up to the level of one-third of the total, for instance, the next qualified applicants were taken on regardless of whether they were white or Negro. Chicago, Ill.

Volunteer fund-raising plans are being relied upon to make up Sydenham's deficit as the hospital has already received several extraordinary grants from the New York Hospital fund and the Greater New York fund. Sat 12-7-46

Have You Given to Save Sydenham?

PM New York, N.Y.

Wed. 12-4-46

Algernon D. Black, Leader, Society for Ethical Culture: "One of the most heartening things in a time of disillusion has been the interracial success of Sydenham Hospital on all levels—Board of Trustees, physicians and nurses, patients—all along the line. It has made a great contribution not only to patients but to internes and physicians. People said it would become a Jim Crow Hospital with whites refusing to come in. Sydenham has given the lie to that. I don't believe that the people of New York will let this remarkable institution down in its time of need."

Newbold Morris: "It would not be just a local catastrophe but very definitely a national catastrophe if Sydenham Hospital does not continue to receive the needed support from the people of New York City. There is no other example in medicine or in the care of the sick which means so much to the security of our people as this hospital. Sydenham must go on."

The time is very short; the need is very great . . .

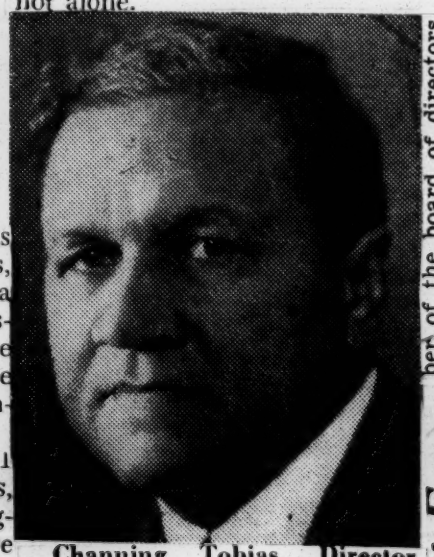
PM readers who want to help save Sydenham Hospital from its threatened drastic economy program have contributed $27,247 as of yesterday. Their contributions, which started coming in after a story appeared in PM on Thanksgiving Day, are still short of the $50,000 needed to prevent the abandonment of the hospital's ambulance service.

Amounts were contained in 2341 letters containing cash or checks, mostly for $1 or $2, but some ranging up to $50. Some donations were made by groups of office workers, or members of clubs and community groups. In addition, some 110 visitors came in to make their contribution in person.

Among those who contributed yesterday were the hospital's 16 internes. Despite their salary of only $50 a month, they managed to get together $26 for the fund.

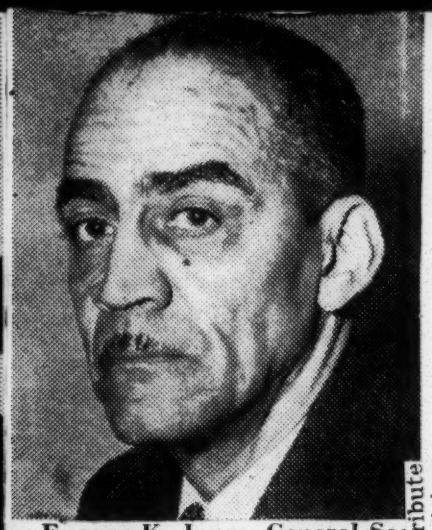
Sydenham Hospital, the only inter-racial voluntary hospital in the country, needs a total of $300,000 to continue operating. Should it close, the half-million people of Harlem, where Sydenham is located, at 124th St. and Manhattan Ave., will be entirely dependent on Harlem Hospital, a city institution and the City Clinic at Welfare Island, for emergency treatment.

Herbert T. Miller, Secretary, Brooklyn Branch, YMCA: "I believe in the principles of interracial amity and unity not only between patients but among all of the staff of Sydenham Hospital. I think that only by following the practices established by Sydenham can One World be achieved. I have and always shall continue to support it wholeheartedly. In this, I know, I am not alone."



Channing Tobias, Director, Phelps-Stokes Fund: "About a year and a half ago, while teaching a course in Race Relationships at Barnard College, I conducted a group of students on a field trip through Sydenham Hospital without prior notice to the Hospital. The Executive Director, David M. Dorin, showed us through from top to bottom. We found it operating ideally and beautifully from the interracial point of view. We saw it living up to its name. It is essential that Sydenham continue because it stands for everything we want it to stand for."

"The National Urban League has been interested in Sydenham Hospital and its successful interracial program from the beginning. In fact, the League awarded two awards to leaders of Sydenham's Board in appreci-



Eugene K. Jones, General Secretary, National Urban League

ation of their extraordinary performance in getting this institution with its wonderful policies launched."

Sydenham Hospital Says It Faces Early Shutdown for Lack of Funds

The Times Headline, N.Y.

Harlem's Interracial Institution Reports Must Raise $50,000 Within Month and

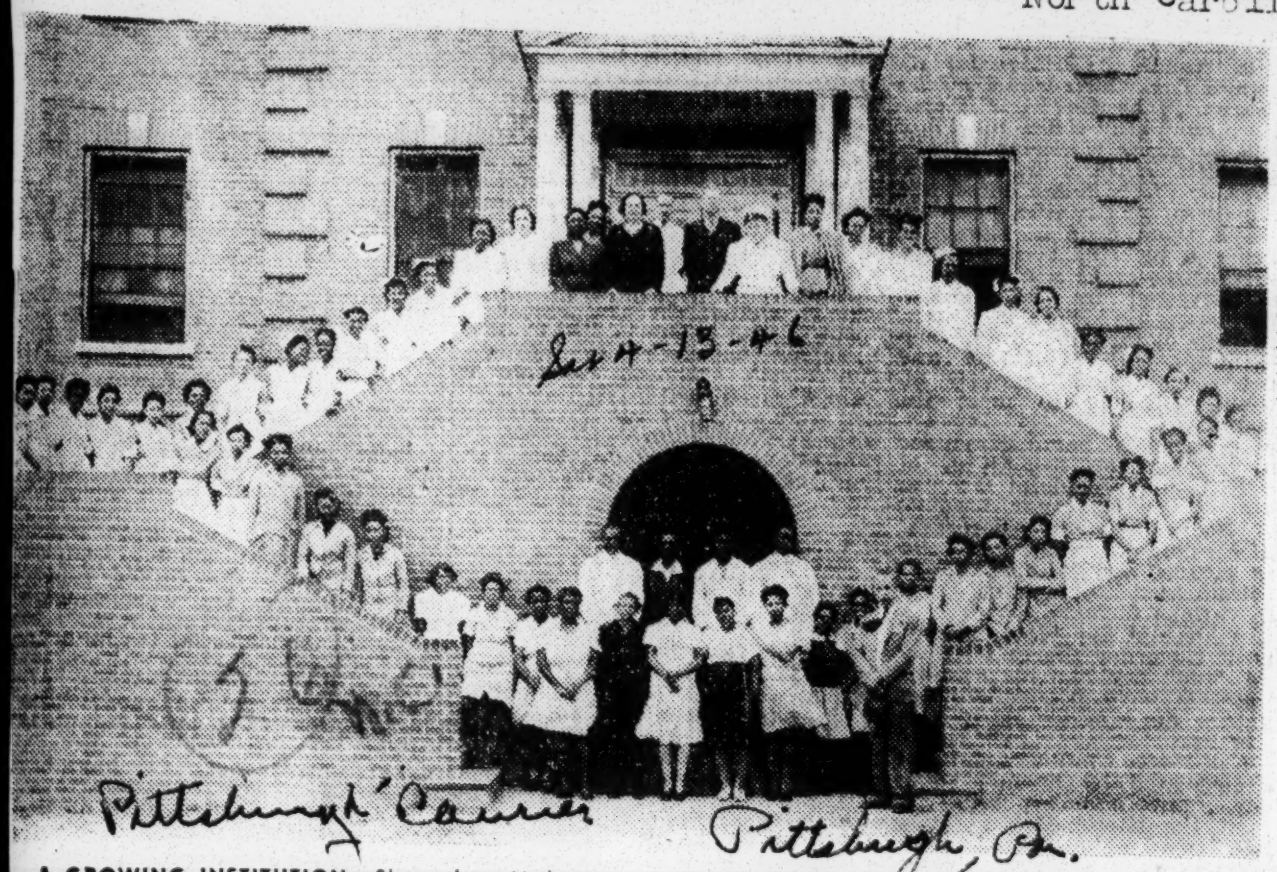
$250,000 Soon Afterward 11-24-46
Thurs.

Sydenham Hospital in Harlem, has not been paid off because the directors chose rather to make the hospital a good medical institution catering to the needs of Negroes and white persons alike in the Harlem community. In addition, when the new regime took over, it was necessary to spend amounts of money for remodeling and improving that was badly run down and doned the idea of curtailing services, but has abandoned the idea. Mr. Dorin said, ex-hospital open.

Mr. Dorin said that last year the hospital served more than 4,000 patients and 32,000 outpatients who would have to go to the Welfare Island for treatment if the hospital closed. The hospital's board of directors will solicit funds to keep the hospital open.

"But possibly even more important," Mr. Dorin explained, "would be that the elimination of ambulance service, beginning next Saturday, would mean loss of employment for can-lance service, urday. However, when the twelveward drivers, who would have to go to the clock, heard about the Welfare Island for treatment if y volunteered to buy their Sydenham closed. The hospital's oline and keep the ambu-ratio of patients, he added, was running for the next two "one-third Negro, one-third white Other employes of the hos- and one-third as they come."

at Lenox Avenue and 136th Street. he said, when over, it was



A GROWING INSTITUTION—Shown here is the personnel of Community Hospital in Wilmington, N. C. The hospital forms a background for the group. Started as a dream in 1920, the hospital now boasts a nursing school, 125 beds and twenty-two bassinets. Forty-seven nurses are in training now. A blood bank is the latest addition to the hospital.

City Grants Increase For Colored Hospital

Charles A. Webb, president of the Asheville Colored hospital, appeared before the city council yesterday to make a plea for more support for the institution which he said was carrying a tremendous load under great difficulties.

After hearing Mr. Webb at length, the council voted, on motion of Councilman Holmes Bryson, seconded by Councilman Earl Eller, to increase the amount paid the hospital for cases sent there by the city from $200 per month as a flat payment to $4 per day per patient.

However, it was indicated later that the council might, in setting up its budget go back to Mr. Webb's original request that the institution be granted a flat $300 per month as being the most convenient way to handle the matter.

The council passed a resolution setting a temporary budget of $75,000 for the month of July pending the adoption of the regular budget.

It was announced that the council will hold a special conference at 7:30 o'clock Monday night in an effort to complete work on the budget so that it will be ready for adoption at the regular meeting next Thursday.

Two delegations appeared before the council, one from the American Legion, headed by James Smathers, who presented a resolution lending support to the members of the police and fire departments in their request for a substantial increase in pay.

The second delegation was from the Central Labor union and was headed by J. C. Ballard, president. Mr. Ballard made a presentation of the cause of the policemen and firemen.

Members of the council have indicated that they are sympathetic with this request.

THE MILLION-DOLLAR Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital at Winston-Salem, N. C., became the third largest all-Negro operated hospital in the world last week. The 220-bed hospital, formerly operated with the City Memorial Hospital, under the direct supervision of Dr. J. B. Whittington, was staffed by entire Negro personnel at the direction of the board of aldermen. The staff is composed of Eugene N. Bradley, administrator, formerly assistant to William M. Rich, of the Lincoln Memorial Hospital, administrator, Durham, N. C.; Doris A. Peters, director of nurses and nurse education; Delma F. Thompson, and Mildred E. Davis, dietitions; Mrs. Ruby M. Bell, secretary to the administrator; Earnestine Eatmon, operating room supervisor, and Woodrow W. Walston, head bookkeeper. Occupying a full block, the hospital has an administrative and nursing staff of 43 people including 20 graduate nurses and additional enrollment of 58 student nurses. The training school has the largest student body in the South—62 trainees.

Equipped to do physio-therapy, X-ray therapy, the hospital has a patheological laboratory and all departments under the direction of a resident radiologist. The modern institution has 21 private rooms, four operating rooms and is approved by the council on medical education and hospitals, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. It is operated under the control of the City Hospital Commission of Winston-Salem.

N. C. gets third largest Negro hospital in U. S.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.— An all-Negro staff took over the Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial hospital here last week, making it the third largest Negro-staffed hospital in the nation.

Superintendent of the new institution is Eugene H. Bradley, a product of Minnesota colleges who has come from Lincoln hospital, Durham, N. C., where he was assistant superintendent.

The hospital was presented to Winston-Salem Negroes by W. N. Reynolds, of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco co., and is named for his wife.

FAISON APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO HOSPITAL

The new superintendent of the Good Shepherd Negro hospital in New Bern is O. T. Faison, Negro manager of the Worth section of Maffitt Village for the past three years, officials of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern North Carolina announced yesterday.

Faison succeeds the late Ven. Dr. Robert I. Johnston, who was also pastor of St. Cyprian's Negro church in New Bern.

The new superintendent, a graduate of Shaw university, in Raleigh, came to North Carolina from El Dorado, Ark., 10 years ago. He will assume his new duties early next month.

The hospital, which was constructed in 1937-38, is in the heart of a 90,000 Negro population living in seven counties. The buildings and equipment, at that time, represented an outlay of $68,000.

The institution has 55 beds manned by a staff of three white and three colored doctors. Six nurses and a dietary staff of three persons are augmented by eight additional employes who have charge of work in the buildings and yards.

Colored Hospital Plays Major Health Role Here

During the three years of its existence the Asheville Colored hospital probably has contributed more than any other single factor to the betterment of health of the Negro population of Asheville.

Situated at 185 Biltmore avenue, nursery, delivery room, operating room, X-ray room, laboratory, kitchin, nurses' dining room and office.

A brick residence at 211 Asheland avenue was acquired in July by the hospital under lease for use as a nurses' home. At present an effort is being made to complete furnishing of the building.

Recently the Asheville Elks lodge presented the hospital with the latest type of oxygen tent.

Negro doctors are gaining surgical experience which was not possible for them before the hospital was opened, and are also having made available to them better medical opportunities than existed before establishment of the hospital.

In 1942 only one of the five hospitals in Asheville accepted Negro patients, and Negro doctors were not permitted to attend these.

Hospital Drive Made By Negroes

At a kick-off meeting of Negroes of Asheville and vicinity, held at the Y.M.I. auditorium yesterday, to launch the campaign for their portion of funds for the WNC Memorial hospital, $2,893.50, or nearly 30 per cent of the Negro quota, was contributed or pledged.

Cash contributions amounted to $1,453.50 and an additional $1,440 was pledged.

All Negro churches have endorsed the hospital, it was stated, and the Negro campaign organization will be set up around those churches and the various Negro clubs and organizations.

Some 800 persons atended the meeting and the Negroes showed enthusiastic support of the hospital project. Harold R. Cory, general campaign chairman, told those present he was very pleased with the attitude shown and with the work already done by the Negroes.

The weekly meeting of Central Labor union tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock will be given over to a program in connection with the campaign, it has been announced by James C. Ballard, president.

RESIGNS POST

RALEIGH, Sept. 7.—(AP)—Dr. F. L. Whelpley has submitted his resignation as superintendent of the State Hospital for Negroes at Goldsboro. He has reached the age of retirement on state pension. Notice of his resignation was submitted to the State Hospitals Board of Control by Dr. David Young, head of the State board.

Medical Center Being Prepared

A Negro medical center, with a physician and dentist, will open at Ahoskie soon in a building on Railroad street now undergoing renovation to meet the requirements for the clinic.

Dr. Joseph Dudley Weaver, formerly of Winton, and Dr. John Woodrow Brett of near Winton will have offices at the medical center. They probably will open their offices early in October.

Dr. Weaver will occupy the offices on the first floor, which will have a waiting room, two consultation rooms, two examination rooms, an x-ray room, and a laboratory.

Dr. Weaver was graduated from the School of Medicine at Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1938 and served as an interne at Freedman's hospital, Washington, for one year. He was in charge of the outpatient department and venereal disease clinic for Negroes at Camp Breckenridge, Ky.

Dr. Brett received his B. S. degree from A. and T. College, Greensboro, and his dental surgery degree from the Howard University, Washington, D. C., and served as an army dental officer for 28 months in the 372nd infantry. While in New York, he was in charge of a 25-bed dispensary.

Dr. Weaver is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weaver of Winton, and his wife is the former Alice Hall, daughter of Mrs. Heuda Hall.

Dr. Brett is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brett. His office will consist of two operating rooms, an x-ray room, and a laboratory.

The second floor offices will be occupied by Dr. Brett. His office will consist of two operating rooms, an x-ray room, and a waiting room, connected with the three treatment rooms and a laboratory.

Philadelphia Appoints First Negro Intern

The Defender
Chicago, Ill
Sat. 7-27-46

PHILADELPHIA — For the first time in the long history of this "city of brotherly love," a Negro has been accepted to serve an internship in a white hospital.

He is Maurice Clifford, a senior at Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., who has been accepted for internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital for 1947.

Clifford's appointment followed a series of conferences between officials of the local branch of the NAACP, Mayor Bernard Samuel and Director of Public Health Rufus S. Reeves.

Medics Win Suit Against Hospital

NASHVILLE (ANP)—Negro physicians and surgeons were ruled eligible for membership of the staff of the Nashville General Hospital, according to Chancellor William J. Wade of the Chancery court, provided they meet other qualifications set forth in the hospital's constitution and by-laws, in an opinion handed down here last week.

This opinion came as a result of a declaratory judgment suit brought by 10 prominent Negro doctors led by Dr. S H. Freeman, who brought suit some months ago alleging that they were eligible to membership of the hospital staff.

Negroes May Staff Two Institutions

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Joint resolutions introduced in both House and Senate of the General Assembly yesterday called for the provision as soon as possible of all Negro staffs at the Piedmont Sanatorium, for Negro tuberculosis cases, and the Petersburg State Colony, for Negro epileptics and feebleminded.

That Negro personnel be used to staff these Negro institutions was one of former Governor Darden's recommendations.

The House version of the resolution, introduced by Delegate Robert F. Baldwin, Jr., of Norfolk, moits a restriction carried by a similar resolution which the Assembly adopted in 1944. This restriction made it necessary for a Negro physician to have at least five years residence in Virginia in order to be eligible for appointment. 2-12-46

The Senate resolution was offered by Senator Leonard G. Muse, of Roanoke.

Carry Claims of Discrimination At Maryview Hospital To Capital

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

PORTSMOUTH—The Public Works Agency and possibly other federal agencies are this week considering claims of alleged discrimination in the operational policies of Maryview Hospital, 150-bed institution built with federal funds to serve all of the people of Portsmouth and vicinity.

A representative of the FWA, James A. Atkins, director of the race relations division, was in Portsmouth on Feb. 21, visiting Maryview and conferring with members of the Young Men's Civic Organization.

Meanwhile, a startling new development came to light in the Maryview case. Members of the Portsmouth Medical Society revealed that, during the time the hospital was being planned and built, the colored medical group was assured that colored doctors would be represented on the staff and that the colored doctors would enjoy the same privileges of visiting and attending their patients at Maryview as those enjoyed by white doctors. Sat 2-2-46

IN GOOD FAITH

Accepting this agreement with confidence and goodwill, the colored medical group did not press their plans for a colored hospital here, thereby paving the way for the Maryview project.

Negro Staff Is Planned At Piedmont

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Trained Personnel Is Sought, Says Tuck

Governor Tuck announced yesterday that the State Board of Health had resolved to provide an all-Negro staff for Piedmont Sanatorium, State hospital for Negro tuberculosis patients at Burkeville, as soon as properly trained personnel can be obtained.

Dr. I. C. Riggin, State Health Commissioner, said that employment of Negro personnel would have to be a gradual process and that he had no idea how long it would take to employ staff members having the necessary qualifications.

Both the 1944 and 1946 sessions of the General Assembly adopted resolutions declaring it to be the lawmakers' sense that the Negro institution should be staffed with Negroes—a step recommended by former Governor Darden — and Governor Tuck yesterday gave the project his hearty indorsement. Thurs. 4-18-46

"I am mighty glad the board took this action," he said. "All I believe, will agree that it's fair and just to recognize and to enlist the services of those members of the colored race who are equipped to do this work. We must give them every reason to feel they occupy an important place in the war which is being waged on tuberculosis in Virginia.

Health Problem

"The disease is quite prevalent among this race, and in order for our progress to be fully effective, we must have the co-operation of the Negroes. This is not a race problem, but a most important health problem."

In its resolution, the State Board of Health cited the Assembly's recommendations and remarked that for many years it had been considering the "advisability and possibility' 'of operating Piedmont with a Negro staff. It said:

"Be it resolved by the State Board of Health, that in accordance with t he expressed intention of the General Assembly that Piedmont Sanatorium have an operating staff composed entirely of members of the Negro race, the State Board of Health plans to staff the sanatorium with members of the Negro race as soon as conditions permit and it is possible to secure trained personnel for this purpose." Thurs. 4-18-46

Left to Board

The General Assembly, in its 1946 resolution on Piedmont, had left the "time and means of effectuating this policy" to the discretion of the board.

Mr. Tuck also remarked yesterday that he was very much interested in the campaign against tuberculosis and that he hoped a broad program, including the State's taking over Woodrow Wilson Army Hospital at Staunton for use as a tuberculosis hospital, could be worked out to reach a practical eradication of the disease in Virginia in a few years.

Inhospitable Hospitals

Times-Dispatch
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sylvia Griggs' letter, titled "Careless Doctors," in the November 26 VOP, interested me because I am expecting a baby this month and the doctor has advised me to go to the hospital. He recommended St. Philips Hospital, but I reminded him of the time rats bit some babies in the nursery there. He then recommended Petersburg Hospital. Richmond, Va.

A few days later I visited this hospital to find that the nursery consists of a small space in the women's ward where several beds are cut off from the patient's view by a couple of screens. The screens serve as protection against diseases and germs from sick women and visitors who choose to obey the "No visitors" sign pinned on the screen.

So it looks as if home is the safest place to have my baby. But I hope that our many Negro doctors will come to the aid of our people and build a hospital so Negroes will not have to spend their money for the upkeep and the care received from people, who consider colored people inhuman beings.

CALLIE JONES.

Petersburg.

27 1946

Automobile

OFFICERS OF NATION'S FIRST NEGRO AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Black-Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

LOS ANGELES.—Above are the officers of the Loyal Automobile Insurance Company of Los Angeles, Calif., the first Negro automobile insurance company in the United States, which commenced the sale of $450,000 worth of securities last week. The document resting on the center of the desk is the permit, number 239, issued by the Insurance Commissioner of California, which is the result of 15 months work on the part of the group to get a colored automobile insurance company started. The jagrant wholesale cancellation of colored and minority group policy holders in California for the past two years leaving over 90,000 persons without insurance protection, prompted action on the part of Negroes. At the present time the sale of shares is limited to bona fide residents and corporations of the state of California.

Full coverage automobile insurance policies will issue immediately upon the completion of the sale of the $450,000 worth of securities. Temporary headquarters for the Loyal Automobile Insurance Company are at 4421 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles 11, Calif., Phone Century 2-4246.

Reading left to right: Forrest A. McCoo jr., vice president and secretary, born in Chicago, and attended Northwestern university school of law, former sales director of the Metropolitan Motorist Association of Chicago, and for the past few years has been a licensed real estate salesman and insurance solicitor in Los Angeles; Wendell E. Larson, president, a native of Los Angeles, graduate of Stanford university, and active in the general insurance and real estate brokerage business here for many years; David R. Crawford, treasurer, born in Jamaica, BWI has been active as a real estate salesman and insurance solicitor in Los Angeles since 1922. Sat. 8-17-46

Other executive personnel include: Price L. Kennedy a native of Kansas City Kans. graduate of University of Illinois and Armour School of Technology former president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers in Chicago and has an electrical contract cstablishment in Los Angeles; Albert T. Patrick native of Kansas City, Mo., has been in Los Angeles since 1932 and is the owner and operator of a dental and x-ray laboratory here. G. Rex Lee, manager of sales, attended Virginia State college, Gurdjieff institute, Fountainbleau, France, Sorbonne, Paris, France, a member of the U. S. Diplomatic Corps, Paris, France, for 4 years, and for the past several years has been active in the insurance and real estate field in Los Angeles; Mrs. Maude Lewis of Los Angeles and Miss Chirlaine J. Dupree, native of Boston Mass. heads the women's division; Paul D. Davis director of publicity and public relations graduated from Harvard college and attends the Harvard university school of law.

The advisors are: Harry Polk jr. of Los Angeles former president of the Los Angeles Insurance Exchange former president of the California State Insurance Association executive committee of the National Association of Insurance Companies and national counsellor of the same organization; Joseph Lippe, George Neal and Attorneys Ovila Normandin and Bernard Hiemen.

Calif. Gets First Auto Insurance Company

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Wholesale cancellation of colored and minority group automobile insurance policies by practically all white companies in the state lead to the recent incorporation of the $500,000 Loyal Automobile Insurance Co. here. The first Negro actuarial for California. Sat.

White companies cancelled policies for Negroes on the grounds that they were greater liability than any other group. Headed by Wendell E. Larson, graduate of Stanford University, and real estate broker, officers of the company include Forrest A. McCoo Jr., vice president and secretary, and David R. Crawford, treasurer. 8-10-4

First Negro auto insurance company opens here

The Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 8-3-46

The Loyal Automobile Insurance co., of Los Angeles, believed to be the first Negro-operated auto insurance company in the United States, began the sale of $450,000 in securities last week.

At present, sale of shares is limited to bona fide residents and corporations of California. Full coverage automobile insurance policies are to be issued immediately after the $450,000 in securities are sold. The company's temporary offices are at 4421 Avalon blvd., phone CEntury 2-4246.

The president is Wendell E. Larson, a native of Los Angeles, and a graduate of Stanford, who has been in the general insurance and real estate brokerage business here for many years. Other officers include: Forrest A. McCoo, Jr., vice-president and secretary; David R. Crawford, treasurer; Prince L. Kennedy; Albert T. Patrick; G. Rex Lee, manager of sales; and Paul D. Davis, director of publicity; with Mrs. Maude Lewis and Chirleine J. Dupree heading the women's division. Advisers are Harry Park, Jr., ex-president of the Los Angeles Insurance Exchange and California State Insurance ass'n; Joseph Lippe, George Neal, Ovila Normandin, and Bernard Hiemenz.